Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 55,135—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6060	MOREA	10890
4th March	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9021
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
18th "	ARABIA	7903	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9520
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	* 6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9520
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs.594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8400	.....	Sept. 8
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Morton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	* 8800	.....	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	7500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	.....
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	12th Sept.	11 a.m.	† P D & C M
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	15th "	9 a.m.	C. Mandvi
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	16th "	6 a.m.	* direct.

† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 15th Sept, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Mascat, Muscat. Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Monday, 12th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat Jask, Bunder Abbas Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,259 tons, sailing on or about the 10th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

9th September, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,533	Casanova	4th Oct.
X	X	X	27th Oct.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. 1911.
AUSTRALIEN	6,385	X	19th Jan. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,589	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	8th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHERA	6017	G. Bergmullan	23th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London..... " 545 " 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back..... " 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
" Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.
STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Obina	P. Favission	6017	24th Sept, 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to
E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

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BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
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HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
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LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and goodes same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. ISSAHIM SAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

10 H.-P. NOISELESS
NAPIER MOTORS.

The 10 H.-P. Model, the latest production made possible by an enlargement of the Napier Works, is an ideal car for doctors and others who require a car which may be absolutely relied upon under all conditions, but to whom high speed and great power are secondary considerations.

The Napier 10 H.-P. is made with the same absolute accuracy and the same perfect material as all other models from the same works. This fact ensures smooth and silent running on the road.

The price of this model is extremely moderate and every car is guaranteed for three years. It is Napier quality brought within the reach of the motorist of modest means.

The expenses of up-keep are also reduced to a minimum, so that they are actually less, mile for mile, for the user of a 10 H.-P. Napier than for the man who keeps a pony and trap.

Thus the consumption of petrol is extremely small. Lubrication is automatic, the most practical and economical system, and a gallon of lubricating oil is sufficient for a thousand miles; while the smooth-running effects such an economy in tyre troubles that the Manufacturers are prepared under agreed conditions to guarantee from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent., greater Tyre mileage with Napier Cars than of any other make of car of equal weight and horse-power.

STYLES OF BODIES
THE NOISELESS NAPIER TWO-SEATER
THE NOISELESS NAPIER TOURING CAR
THE NOISELESS NAPIER LANDAULETTE
THE NOISELESS NAPIER SEDAN.

£ 225 OR RUPEES 3,375
is the price in London of the
10 H.-P. NOISELESS NAPIER CHASSIS including tyres.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1903; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA
is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.

A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.

Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
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THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION
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Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
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Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on MONDAY the 12th and SUNDAY the 18th September 1910, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 P.M., on account of the IMMERSION OF GANPATIS :—

Thakurdwar Road from the old Level Crossing to its junction with Gamdevi Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Gamdevi Road, the whole of French Road, Chaupati Back Road from Gamdevi Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads :—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Gamdevi Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge and New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Gamdevi Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Road joining Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Bombay Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st September, 1910.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

3RD DAY.

1ST RACE	MAJESTY	2ND	
2ND "	COAT OF ARMS (Given as upset.)	WON	2-1
3RD "	TACHREET	"	6-4 on
4TH "	LAPWING (Amendment on R. C.)	"	5-1
5TH "	PAUL PRY (Later on R. C.)	"	3-1
6TH "	HORSES	SCRATCHED.	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. Standard Time, on Wednesday, 14th September, 1910, for the SUPPLY of 1,400, tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM, for immediate delivery.

2. Tenderers to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshops, Byculla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by specifications of shipment, showing clearly whether the timber tendered for is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam, and separate Tenders and specifications must be submitted for each description offered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 2nd September, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1910, for the SUPPLY of STONEWARE PIPES and FITTING.

2. From of Contract, Specification, etc. may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 175 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A farther payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 5th September, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowknats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA,"
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
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More than 600,000 copies already supplied!
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "QUILOA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay on or about the 12th current and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Dated, 9th September, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

ON the 10th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th of September and the 1st of October, 1910, only one combined Special Train will RUN from Bombay to Poona and back with 1st and 2nd class passengers to the following timings :—

Bombay	Dep.	11-15
Poona	Arr.	14-52
Poona	Dep.	19-30
Bombay	Arr.	23-22

As the accommodation on these trains is limited the public are advised to book their seats in advance in good time to avoid disappointment.

H. C. RADFORD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1910.

POONA CLOSED MEETING,

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on 12th September, and 2ND ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on 14th September, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th September, 1910.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.	Tientsin
Kurrachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Bourabaya	Kobe
Singapore (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES :
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LESSEE & MANAGER.....M. E. BANDMANN.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 10TH,
(The most popular of the season's repertoire)
THE ARCADIANS,
By special desire.
PRICES : Rs. 5, 3, 1 ; Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
PLAN NOW OPEN at S. ROSE & CO.
Doors open at 8-30; Commences at 9-30.

To-night is positively the last of the Company's present season, as they leave here to-morrow by the B. N. Mail for Calcutta.

TO-NIGHT, 9-15 P. M., Y. M. C. A.

LANTERN LECTURE,
ENTITLED
"THE HUB OF THE EMPIRE,"
BY
MR. ALFRED J. BEST.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

"THE CALL OF THE BLOOD,"
A grand Far West Drama,
and
Our usual selection of Comic, Pathetic and Scenic pictures.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
SUNDAY, 11TH OF SEPTEMBER,
AT 7 P. M. (S. T.),
OUR USUAL GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
One gold and two silver watches will be given away.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!
On TUESDAY, 13th of SEPTEMBER,
On account of
THE PARSEE NEW YEAR,
ANOTHER GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
Three beautiful Ladies' Sarees will be given away amongst the prizes.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Kyojun Fort
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK		RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA		SHANGHAI
CANTON	LONDON	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	LYONS	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MALACCA.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	MANILA	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NAGASAKI	ZLOLLO
HONGKONG	NEW YORK	
IPOH (Federated Malay States)	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. R. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Rutherfield Street, SELLS SINGLE CARPETS, at Wholesale Rates. Inspection solicited.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date two or one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and Commissioner Milner 1903, H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office : BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening waking discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosis, psoriasis, bad legs, and breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, for it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

PLAGUE PREVENTION

DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS
CLAYTON SYSTEM

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC., ETC.

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BROKERS in all the important centres. Salary Rs. 100. Apply for conditions with half anna stamp to "Brokers," care of this paper.

KULU FRUIT GARDENS of the Garh Estate. Proprietor, Colonel RENNICK, Bajaura, Kangra District, Punjab.

FINEST APPLES and PEARS, in SEPERATE BASKETS. 6lbs. of fruit at Rs. 2-8 per V. P. Post. Write to SUPERINTENDENT.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex), dispersing all infectious
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic rheumatism, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion 1, 2 or 3 all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	" 13 12	" 11 9
Quarterly ...	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly ...	" 2 8	" 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	" 20 0	" 16 0
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SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	...	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	" 2-0 do.
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly... ...	" 7	" 8

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FORELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 6th, 7th and 8th September 1910 should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr MacLean ...Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr W B Hudleston ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr R Stokes .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson...Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Pelhamus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 9.

Bodiswell	3209	Smiles	M M & Co
Budgia	1613	Jones	G Jeejeebhoy & Sons
Chanda	3351	Tice	M M & Co
Harport	2503	Lumb	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2312	Cromack	Andrew Yuel & Co
Habamat	2534	Peters	Andrew Yuel & Co
Indiana	2502	Parker	W & Graham & Co
Kamar	535	Elton	M M & Co
Kirkee	2375	Dermody	W & A Graham & Co
Lalpoora	2.21	Kilner	M M & Co
Maroa	1437	Adams	T Morrison & Co
Nairung	2362	Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Najwa	2522	Hallet	S & M Joseph
President	3395	Jacobson	A Strandes & Co
Persia	4103	Haughton	P & O S N & Co
Shah Ameer	1922	Halse	
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Salfa	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Vaklura	3594	McDougall	W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga	1609	Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt. Dest.	Dc'c. Agents
A City of Naples	3174	Main	Karachi ...10-9 ... K Nixon & Co
B Arabistan	1819	Cobel	Antwerp ...17 9 ... W & A Graham & Co
C & R Hidalgo	2761	Croft Hall	12-9 ...J Finlay & Co Ld
D & E Sangola	3349	Stewart	Calcutta ...15-9 ... M M & Co
G Gerd	751	Andreasen	Singapore ...10 9 ... F F Campbell & Co
H Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah ...N F ...B & P S N & Co
K Dunbarmoor	2331	Barton	Hamburg ...10-9 ... W & A G Co
L Islami	1604	Green	Repairing ...B & P S N & Co
M Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	G Ports ...8 9 ... Bo S N Co Ld
N Strathairly	4326	MacMahon	Baltimore ...11-9 ... B A Willis
O Sibilla	2023	De Lorme	Jeddah ...12 9 ... B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bombay Maru	3393	Teranaka	Kobe ...10-9 ... N Y Kaisha
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool ...16-9 ... W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino	2684	Paute	Genoa ...15-9 ...Florio & R S N & Co
4 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong ...16 9 ... F Rubattino Line
7 Asaiye	4339	Jones	Shanghai ...13 9 ... P & O S N & Co
9 Queda	4944	Coope	Java ...14 9 ... M M & Co
12&13 Oceana	3507	Bruce	London ...10 9 ... P & O S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F ...N F ...Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Shamsoodin	Karachi ...10 9 ...Bo S N Co Ld
Baladuri	829	Ahmed	Mangalore ...9 9 ... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hossein	Bunder ...10 9 ...Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Caledonien	Lafont	M'sailles, Aug 24
	Shah Ameer	Salse	Calcutta, Aug 28
	Persia	Haughton	London, Aug 19
	Bodiewell	Smiles	Sangoon, Aug 26
	Chanda	Tice	London, Aug 6
	President	Jacobson	Durdan, Aug 18

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Persian	Garrett	Calcutta
	Clematis	Robinson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday :—

Steamer Gerd, Anderson, Bangkok.
" Bombay Maru, Teranaker, Kobe.
" City of Naples, Main, Karachi.
" Caledonien, Lafont, Nowmea.

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Chanda for Antwerp, etc.
" President for Zanzibar.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf.
" Nairung for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 8th instant morning.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—2,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co ; 50 1-2 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co ; 74 cwts old rubber, John E Minnitt Ld ; 190 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co ; 1 bale silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co ; 39 bales wool, H E M Jaitha ; 190 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 60 bales wool, T Texpal ; 27 bales wool, R Khimji and Co ; 19 bales wool, H Lalji ; 30 bales wool and 75 bales goats hairs, R M Kooka ; 3,820 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 150 cwts wheat and 175 cwts methiseed, G Ramji ; 50 bales cotton, Aldis Schweiger and Co Ld ; 17 bales wool, D Ramcoomar ; 60 bales wool, J Kara ; 18 bales wool, M Cassam ; 225 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 55 bales wool, The Bombay and Co Ld ; 23 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 19 bales wool, M Jaitha ; 45 bales wool, R Agerchand ; 50 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—13 cwts cubebs, S Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, 13,500 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 323 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 36 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 40 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales hemp, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 900 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—24 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—13 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 5 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—41 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,002 cwts mowrassed, Sizing Material and Co ; 16,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuss and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunbarmoor s—101 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arabistan s—945 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts mowrassed, A Bischek and Co ; 3,000 cwts mowrassed, 8,400 cwts castorseed, and 25,260 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 5,091 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 600 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

FOR VALETTA MALTA.

D Balduino s—19 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—233 bales twist, M B Kaisha ; 1,000 bales twist S J David and Co ; 500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji

Assaye s—4 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co ; 16 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 105 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 125 bales twist, and 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 122 cwts sharkfins and 6 1-4 cwts fishmaws, K N. Mianee and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th September.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above Class will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 13th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt. B.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 10th September.

738. Parade.—Monday the 12th instant.—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Cathedral High School.

739. Lectures.—Tuesday the 13th instant.—Lecture at the R. G. A. Lecture Room, Colaba, at 12 noon by Major O. F. Dobbs, D. A. A. & Q. M. G.
Subject.—Appreciation of a situation.
All members are invited to attend.

II. Lecture for N. C. Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. by the Adjutant.
Subject.—Reconnaissance.

740. Parade—Wednesday the 14th instant—"G" Coy Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

741. Signalling.—Thursday the 15th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

742. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees (Rs. 4) to the Adjutant by the 15th September. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

743. Rifle Club.—It is proposed to form a Regimental Rifle and Miniature Rifle Club at an early date. Members wishing to join are requested to notify the Adjutant or the Cr-Sergts of their Companies before the 15th instant. The subscription will be a small one.

744. Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

745. Meeting—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Wednesday next, the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. to consider the formation of a Regimental Rifle Club.

746. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing only on Sunday, the 11th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
Rifles for members will be taken to the Range.

747. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from this date :—

"H" Coy—No 5734 Vol A Robbins to be Sergeant.
No 5902 Vol J Wharton, to be Sergeant.
No 5357 Cadet H Osborne, to be Sergeant.
No 5847 Cadet W Salmon, to be Corporal.
No 6511 Cadet T Rowe, to be Corporal.
No 6850 Cadet H G Williams, to be Corporal.
No 6248 Cadet H Arklie, to be Corporal.
No 6367 Cadet P Bunyan, to be Lance Corporal.
No 6244 Cadet B Cooper, to be Lance Corporal.
No 6521 Cadet J Gidney, to be Lance Corporal.
No 6283 Cadet H Wilson, to be Lance Corporal.

"K" Coy—No 6487 Cadet G Mayers, to be Lance Corporal.

748. Arms—All Rifles to be returned to Head-Quarters by Monday evening the 12th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Prfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 9th September 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	8	7	25 p. m.	2	20
Teheran ...	9	12	10 p. m.	2	7
Suez	9	2	25 p. m.	0	35

NOTICES.

Cable Aasab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-6-09).
Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-09).
Ahawaz line down between Ahwaz, (9-9-10).

WITH reference to the Special Army Order of May 23, it has been decided that a serving soldier who is granted the King's pardon for desertion or fraudulent enlistment will forfeit all service before the date of disposal of the case.

A MEMORIAL to the late Prince Consort erected in Karlsbad was unveiled on Aug. 17. The monument was originally intended as a little surprise for King Edward on the visit which he was to have made to Karlsbad this year. It bears the following inscription :—"His Royal Highness Prince Albert von Sachsen-Coburg and Gotha stayed in Karlsbad in the year 1839. Erected by the Municipality of the Karlsbad in lasting remembrance, 1909."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ECONOMO—September 9, A. A. Economo, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Funeral at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIDDULPH—August 19, at 9 Chesham Place, S W, the wife of the Hon Claud Biddulph of a son.
ELLERTON—August 17, at Liwyn-du Court, Abergavenny, the wife of Comdr Walter Maurice Ellerton, R N of a son.
ELLISON—August 19, at the Vicarage, Windsor, the wife of the Rev John Ellison of a son.
KNIGHT—August 18, at 4 Lyall Street, London, S W, the wife of Capt Lionel Knight, The Buffs of a son.
PROSSER—August 18, at Wycland House, Hereford, the wife of Capt C E Wegg Prosser of a son.
GROVES—August 17, at 6 Portland Terrace, Southsea, the wife of Lieut R M Groves, R N of a daughter.
WATERS—August 18, at 11 Spencer Hill, Wimbledon, S W, the wife of the Rev Robert B Waters, M A, clerical secretary, I C M of a daughter.
YERBURGH-BONSEY—Aug 18, at Crawley, Sussex, the wife of H Yerburgh-Bonsey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HANNAY—MAXWELL—Aug 16, at the Parish Church of Anwoth, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Capt Frederick Rainsford Hannay, Royal Field Art, to Dorothea Letitia May Maxwell, daughter of Sir William Francis Maxwell.
HASLAM—SLAYTER—Aug 17, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, Gerald Willoughby Paul Haslam, captain the Royal Irish Regt, to Margery Maclean, daughter of the late W B Slayter, Esq, M D, M R C S.
JOHNS—MARSHAM—Aug 18, at St Mary's Church, Newton Abbot, Edward Francis Johns, to Violet Mary, daughter of the Rev the Hon John Marsham, Vicar and Archpriest of Harcombe.
LYON—BORWICK—Aug 18, at St Mary's Church, Bentworth, Major Francis Lyon, D S O, Royal Field Art, son of the late Col Francis Lyon, R A, to Jane, daughter of Joseph C Borwick.

DEATHS.

BOYD—Aug 17, in Scotland, Colin Edward Boyd, of Webbery, Bideford, son of the late Capt John Menoill Boyd, aged 58.
GORDON—Aug 18, at Melbourne, Elly, wife of Brig-Gen Gordon, C B, commandant New South Wales Forces.
HOLMAN—Aug 18, Sir Constantine Holman, M D, of 26 Gloucester place, Portman Square, W, aged 79.
SOUTHEY—Aug 17, at Eastleigh Court, Warminster, Capt Charles Elliot Southey, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 36.
YERBURY—Aug 18, at 116 Sutherland Avenue, Edith Annie, daughter of the late Col J W Yerbury, 3rd King's Own Light Dragoons, aged 69.

INDIA.

DEATH.

DAMZEN—Sept 6, at his residence, 154, Dhurram tollah Street, Calcutta, suddenly of heart failure Richard Solomon Damzen, Inspector, H M's Customs Preventive Service, aged 55 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h 25m ; Sun sets, 6h. 46m. High water, 2-54m., 2-35a. ; Low water, 8-29m., 8-49a.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oceana," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m
Bandmann Opera Company : "The Arcadians," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana "A" team vs. G. I. P. Railway, home ground ; "B" team vs. P. and O. away.
Harwood League Football : Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Cricket : Hindu Gymkhana vs. Kathiawar, Hindu Gymkhana ground, 2-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph : "The Call of the Blood" 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10
Maxim : "Buy what you do not want and you will sell what you cannot spare."

TWO LEOPARD CUBS FOR VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens : One leopard cub by H. E. Sir George Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.G.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and one leopard cub from Aden by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw and Brothers.

IMMERSION OF GANPATIS : ROADS CLOSED.—We draw attention to a notice issued by the Commissioner of Police, which appears in our advertisement columns, and which warns the public that on Monday next the 12th instant and Sunday the 18th instant certain roads at Chowpatty will be closed to vehicular traffic between half past four and eight o'clock in the evening on account of the immersion of Ganpatis. The advertisement specifies exactly the roads which will be closed, and the alternative roads which may be used.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s. s. "Bombay Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day, Saturday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 8 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Arsaye," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-45 p.m. on Tuesday the 13th September. Parcel mail for China closes at the New G. P. O. at 11-45 a.m. the same day.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar Ports, Majunga, Nossibi, Tamatave, Reunion, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s.s. "President" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th September. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE UNWASHED MOB AT POONA RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of the large number of people that pay for entrance to the Poona races and of the meeting, I am only voicing the sentiments of a very great majority in asking that the executive should take steps to exclude the numbers of unwashed and dirtily dressed men that somehow get admittance and crowd and hustle in the betting enclosure as also round the Judges' box, to the great inconvenience of the general public. Most of these people get in as hangers on of stables, as workmen of the establishments and such like pretexts. The second enclosure is the place for them.—Yours, etc.,

VOX POPULI.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THERE is another change of programme this evening at the Excelsior Cinematograph. The star film of this week will be certainly the "Call of the Blood" which is certainly one of the most exciting as well as the most pathetic drama, illustrating scenes of the life of the red skins. As a pathetic picture, there is "a fortunate accident," showing once more that love always surmounts all difficulties. Besides these two pictures, there is also a very interesting scenic picture of a trip to the French Colonies, showing customs and manners there. The comic part of the programme is of the usual quality and includes Max Linder in "Baffles Bandit", a very comic farce which will certainly create a lot of fun amongst the spectators. To-morrow, Sunday, at 7 p. m., there will be the usual prize show where one gold and two silver watches will be given away. On Tuesday, on account of the Parsee New Year, there will be another grand prize show where among: the other prizes, there will be three beautiful "sarees." There is a good week in perspective for the Excelsior Cinematograph, and we hope that nobody will miss his chance of visiting this excellent show to witness this programme, which is one of the best.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, yesterday, presided at the seventh sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

JAMNABAI MURDER SEQUEL.

His Lordship and the special jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Sheonath Vishwanath the approver in the Jamnabai Murder Case, stood charged with abetment of murder, dacoity, dacoity with murder, house-breaking and theft on the night of the 21st March last.

Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. C. A. Oliver, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution ; Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, defended the accused.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, expressed his satisfaction for the very efficient defence made by Mr. Nicholson in this case in which the accused was charged with serious offences.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder and guilty of the rest of the charges.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that it was most unwise of the accused to change his mind and refuse to give evidence. His Lordship had no doubt that the Crown selected the accused as an approver, because the authorities thought that he was the least guilty of the six. His Lordship had no doubt that the accused had no intention of committing violence and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then dissolved.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rao have disposed of an appeal from a division of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who had convicted Govinda Bijla of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that a number of Bhils came on the 21st May last to Broach to make purchases. They took liquor in the afternoon and in the evening started to return to their village. Two of them were in a cart. The accused wanted to get into the cart, but those in the cart did not wish him to come until they had passed the toll office. The accused lost his temper and hit one Nagji on the hand with a stick. Deceased Bagla Punia then interfered and the accused hit him on the head fracturing the scull. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

THE RACING SUITS.

Judgment on Costs.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson heard arguments on the question of costs in the two racing suits His Lordship had tried and decided jointly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Coy., was for Gordhandass Khatao ; Mr. W. C. J. Shortt for Smith.

After hearing the arguments His Lordship said that in the first suit Trioumdass must pay Smith all his costs : in the second suit Gordhandass must pay Smith all his cost except those of two days' hearings which cost must be borne by each party.

TRICUMDASS MILLS LITIGATION.

ON the Original Side of Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson delivered his judgment in Court on Chamber matter in respect of Mr. Madhavji Amarsey's claim on the Tricumdass Mills.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, disallowed the disputed claim, thus allowing Rs. 17,000 only to Mr. Madhavji Amarsey, who is to pay the liquidator's costs of this application.

BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

PATETI LIST.

The undersigned begs to announce the following contributions towards the above named Hospital.—
Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 17,46,944-10-2 ; Lieutenant-Colonel M. P. Kharegat and Mr. Muncherji Pestonji Kharegat, in memory of their father, the late Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Kharegat and mother, Bai Pirojbai, and sister, Bai Meherbai, Rs. 12,000 ; Messrs. Curshedji Muncherji Banaji, Cowasji Muncherji Banaji and Bai Shirinbai Muncherji Banaji, for a bed, in memory of their mother, Bai Dhanbaiji Muncherji Nanoji Banaji, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit (for erecting gates at the two entrances of the Hospital), Rs. 5,000; Bai Dhanbaiji Edulji Adjania, the mother of Mr. Pallonji Edulji Adjania, Rs. 5,000 ; Mr. Edulji Pallonji Laloes, for a bed, Rs. 5,000; amount subscribed at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Mr. Pestonji Kavasji Solicitor by his daughters, Bai Maneckbai and Bai Cooverbai, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 ; out of the moneys subscribed by his other relatives and friends for a bed in the name of the deceased (through Mr. H. K. Kola Solicitor) Rs. 5,000 ; amount subscribed in the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Mr. Nanoji Manekji Wadia, by one of his trustees, Rs. 501 ; Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Rs. 500 ; the balance of the fund and sale proceeds of the kit of Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit and Company Cricket Club (now closed) Rs. 458-4 ; from the estate of the late Mr. Hirjibhoy Maneckji Vasanwalla who died on Roj Ardibest Maha Aspandad 1277, by his executors, Messrs. Scrabji Rustomji Subedar and Cooverji Nanoji Mehta Rs. 300 ; P N M (a friend of Mr Jehangir Petit), Rs. 250 ; "In Commemoration of the completion of the work undertaken by the late Messrs. A.F. Moos and N.R. Easnias, Rs. 150; In memory of Hormusji Cowasji Chowkwy from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, Rs. 100; Mr. Dorabji Dossabhoy Dotiwalla, Rs 100; amount subscribed by Mr Cowasji Muncherji, Rs. 100 ; Banaji at the Oothamna Ceremony of the late Bai Maneckbai Sorabji Pestonji Bannaji, Rs 100 amount subscribed at the Oothamna ceremony of the late Bai Banoobai Sorabji C Mistri, the eldest daughter of Mr Pestonji B Pestonji who died on Roj 5 of Maha 12, 1,279 (15-8-10) by her mother Bai Cursedi Bai, Rs 50 ; sent to Parsi Panchayet direct ; Mr. Burjorji Cowasji Vessagar, in pious memory of his deceased wife, Bai Bachoobai, Rs 25; In memory of his relation Bai Bachoobai from the estate of the late Mr Bejonji Kharshedji Golwalla, Rs 5 ; In memory of dear aunt Bai Awabai from her niece Bai Bachoobai, Rs 25 ; Mr Bomanji Edulji Kashinath, in memory of his son Jamshed for the month of July, Rs 25 ; "In fond expectation of the speedy return of my dear son," Rs 15 ; In pious and sad memory of the 2nd anniversary of the late Mr Naoroji B Nicholson (Roj Farvard in Maha Behanman) from his wife Bai Pirojbai, Rs 5 ; "In memory of my sister," Rs 5 ; amount subscribed by Mr. Muncherji J Banaji at the Oothamna ceremony of his aunt Bai Maneckbai Sorabji P Banaji who died on the 24th day of the 12th month of 1270 Kadim, Rs 5: Total Rs 17,86,563-14-2.

BHAVNAGAR TRAMWAY.

MESSRS. D. M. JANI and Co. have obtained from the State of Bhavnagar a lease permitting them to construct tramways connecting the principal parts of the city and some neighbouring villages. It is expected that the tramway will be opened in January next.

THE French Minister of War has issued an official statement with regard to the efficiency of the Lebel rifle (1886 model). Though not an ideal weapon, it is, he says, capable of competing with the rifles of foreign armies. He states that the Ministry of War is in a position to adopt as soon as may be necessary a new weapon embodying every technical improvement.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT 9.

The depression at the head of the Bay has disappeared, while that in Bundelkhand has intensified, and is moving in a northerly direction. The activity of the monsoon has extended to the Punjab and Central India, and has diminished in the South-West of Bengal. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal, Bengal, except Orissa, the United Provinces, East of the Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India West and Malabar. It has been fairly general in Assam, Central India East, the Northwest of the Central Provinces and Konkan. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. The principal amounts are :—Port Blair, two inches ; Merghi and Akyab, one and half ; Rangoon, three ; Calcutta, one ; Ranchi, four ; Gaya, five ; Gorahpur, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mainpuri and Ambala, one and half ; Allahabad, two ; Meerut, one ; Sirsa, two; Neemuch, one and a half ; Hoshangabad, five ; Pachmarhi, two; and Mercara, one and a half.

Forecast.—Diminution of the rainfall in the North East of India. An increase in the Central Submontane Districts and the extreme North.

The Arabian Sea.—Mail Steamer reports that the monsoon winds are well up to the average in strength.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake is probably of considerable intensity was recorded in Simla this morning at seven hours four minutes, from a distance of about four thousand five hundred miles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made		Kopia-nade Fort		Colaba.	
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	.....	63·27	56·67	57·85	49·36	
Friday, 9th September	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	
Total.....		63·27	56·67	57·85	49·36	
Same date last year		79·68	76·39	87·11	62·29	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., COMBALLA HILL
September 9.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill ...	0 00	58·11	58·17	74·31

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports on the G. I. P. Railway upto the week ending Friday, 2nd September 1910 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	26	89	Nasik	17	61
Raver	12	30	Devlali	26	8
Nimbhora	16	10	Ghoti	77	6
Bodwad	19	10	Varangaon	19	45
Bhadli	24	70	Hotgi	19	22
Jalgaon	22	30	Mohol	13	99
Shirsoli	26	84	Madha	48	50
Minsawad	22	61	Barsi Junction ..	14	88
Maheji	30	47	Kem	10	40
Pachora	22	19	Jeur	12	66
Kajgaon	17	81	Poorvalvadi	13	10
Rajmane	27	64	Diksal	21	55
Chaligaon	22	8	Lonavla	124	24
Daydongri	18	60	Nerul	97	54
Nandgaon	21	60	Dhond	15	59
Manmad	19	22	Talegaon	27	50
Lasalgaon	15	61	Kasara	79	76
Khervadi	14	41			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sushire (8th Sept.)	94·1	80·6	...	...
Jask	92·8	82·3	...	...
Muskat (8th Sept.)	132·8	88·6	...	...
Multan	105·3	81·5	...	1·64
Rawalpindi	96·9	73·9	...	26·41
Lahore	99·9	75·7	...	11·32
Sirsa	95·3	73·3	0·81	7·43
Ambala	93·2	73·0	1·70	20·39
Delhi	90·7	76·2	0·15	14·76
Agra	90·0	77·0	0·32	18·52
Mainpuri	89·3	77·0	1·45	15·75
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	89·7	75·5	1·65	23·59
Allahabad	86·6	75·0	2·45	21·49
Jacobabad	105·1	77·8	...	2·36
Karachi	84·0	74·0	...	12·16
Ajmer	84·4	74·2	0·45	16·08
Jaipur	85·2	74·6	0·60	13·32
Kotah	85·0	75·1	0·83	24·10
Bhuj	92·1	72·0	...	20·42
Dwarka	85·3	78·2	...	13·61
Veraval	82·6	77·3	...	14·44
Rajkot	90·5	70·0	...	31·39
Bhavnagar Para	92·6	74·5	...	24·12
Surat	87·1	76·6	0·05	33·93
Ahmedabad	90·6	74·2	...	23·73
Deesa	92·3	71·9	...	29·23
Neemuch	77·0	71·3	1·54	26·17
Indore	73·1	69·1	0·40	26·14
Jubbulpore	80·8	71·8	0·21	35·68
Saugor	80·1	71·5	0·07	29·15
Hoshangabad	75·1	70·9	5·38	43·96
Khandwa	85·7	74·2	...	18·99
Akola	83·7	73·1	...	26·96
Amraoti	80·8	69·8	0·12	28·96
Nagpur	83·6	71·8	0·03	44·74
Chanda	84·0	75·0	...	?
Raipur	80·7	73·

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, August 24.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901—Engineer Lieutenant Frank Lloyd Newhouse has been transferred to the Emergency List, dated 25th July.

Clerk Edwin Howard Drayson has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet, dated 3rd August.

Admiralty, August 25.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 8th December, 1903, and 18th October, 1909—Commander Hubert Stansbury has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain, dated 24th August. Staff Paymaster Frederick Matthew Mitchell has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, August 26.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Lieutenant Frederick Bryant has this day been placed on the Retired List.

War Office, Whitehall, August 26.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel James R M Dalrymple-Hay, C B, D S O, from the Half-pay List to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command in Jamaica, vice Colonel temporary Brigadier-General J W A Marshall, C B, whose tenure of that appointment is about expire Dated 19th August.

Colonel Richard M B F Kelly, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to command the Royal Artillery, Southern Coast Defences, vice Colonel F B Bunny, whose tenure of that appointmen thas expired Dated 18th August.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards, Sir Richard Vincent Sutton, Baronet, to be Second Lieutenant on probation Dated 27th August.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards Second Lieutenant Vivian D S Williams to be Lieutenant, vice C A Sheridan resigned Dated 6 h July.

1st Royal Dragoons, Lieutenant William H J St L Atkinson is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 12th June.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut of George D'A Edwards is in antedated to 12th June, 1910, vice W H J St L Atkinson.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, Lieutenant Derek C H Richardson, from The Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, to be Lieutenant, vice R P J Mitchell, who exchanges Dated 27th August.

13th Hussars Second Lieutenant James O Oakes to be Lieutenant vice E W McArthur, resigned Dated 13th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Major Henry J W Farrell Palliser is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 20th August.

Major George F MacMunn, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st May.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Alfred E C Myers is placed temporarily on the Half-Pay List on account of ill-health, Dated 27th August.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, The retirement of Quartermasters and Honorary Captain William G A Garton which appeared in the "Gazette" of 3rd May, 1910, is antedated to the 1st April.

Scots Guards, the retirement of Quartermaster and Honorary Captain George Payne, which appeared in the "Gazette" of 25th May 1909, is antedated to 3rd May, 1909.

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment,) Second Lieutenant Cyril S Take to be Lieutenant, vice C H Dinnen, seconded. dated 27th July.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Percival E H Lowe is seconded for service on the Staff, dated 11th August.

The Royal Irish Regiment. Captain William H White to be Major, vice W E S Baron, retired Dated 13th August.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William H Bowes, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 25th August.

Major Donald M Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel W H Bowes Dated 25th August.

Captain John Duncan D S O, to be Major, vice D M Stuart Dated 25th August.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Walter John North Oneatle, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University Candidate, to be Second Lieutenant, vice M P Beadnell, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 18th September, 1909, and to take precedence next below B C Lake, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to 27th August.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Max Freeman is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 25th August.

The East Surrey Regiment Second Lieutenant Cyril E E Wells to be Lieutenant, vice A De V Maclean, promoted. Dated 28th June

The Border Regiment, Sergeant-Major Frederick William Mitchell to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice J McEwen, retired. Dated 27th August.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Corporal Percy Frederick Bell, from Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation, Dated 27th August.

The Prince of Wales Leinster Regiment Royal Canadian, Lieutenant Roland P J Mitchell, from 12th Prince of Wales Royal Lancers, to be Lieutenant, vice D C H Richardson, who exchanges. Dated 27th August.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieutenant Walter McC Crosbie to be captain. on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 26th July.

Raymond Lane, vice W McC Crosbie.

Stephen W Whatley, on augmentation.

Oswald Pemberton, vice H E MacCarthy Morrogh, removed from the service for absence without leave.

Thomas S Tomlinson, vice H J C Leland. D S O, promoted into The South Staffordshire Regiment.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be antedated as follows:—

John F K Dobbs to 7th June, 1910, vice J P Tredennick, promoted.

George M Danlop to 15th June, 1910, vice R H B de la P Beresford, resigned.

The West India Regiment, Second Lieutenant Herbert C V Porter to be Lieutenant, vice C E Long Price, seconded. Dated 4th July.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant Edmund C Russell to be Captain. Dated 7th March.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 26th August.

Leonard Daniels.

Alexander C Anderson.

Wilfrid J Dale John R Hodgkins. William H Simpson.

Army Ordnance Department.

Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Captain Arthur J Brown to be Commissary of Ordnance, vice W T Wise placed on retired pay Dated 22nd August.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant Henry T Dunn to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain vice A J Brown. Dated 22nd August.

Conductor Ernest Hemming Sidney, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an Assistant Commissary of ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice H T Dunn. Dated 27th August.

Memoranda.

Colonel James E Dewar, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 27th August.

Brevet Colonel William H Bowes, Half pay List, to be colonel. Dated 25th August.

Lieutenant-Colonel James W Ormiston, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Colonel whilst commanding the North Irish Coast Defences. Dated 10th July

The temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel which was granted to Major F H G Cunliffe, The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, will take effect from the date of his embarkation from this country, and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 2nd August.

Captain Alfred E C Myers, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Dated 27th August.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain John Kearney, the Dorsetshire Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 21st August.

General Reserve of Officers.

Captain Mark U Weyland is removed, under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age. Dated 27th August.

War Office, Aug. 23.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major W Gillman, D S O, R A, to be a General Staff officer, second grade, vice Major W B N Madocks, R A., appointed an assistant military secretary (Aug. 14). Capt. W H P Law, the Army Service Corps, to be a Staff captain, in succession to Capt. H S Buckle, the Army Service Corps, who has vacated the appointment of deputy-assistant director of supplies (Aug 12).

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. E B Coles, from Unattached List, Territorial Force (University candidate), to be second lieutenant (Feb. 23), to take precedence next below A. Johnson but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 24.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Sir A. E. Hickman, Bart., to be second lieutenant (Aug. 24).

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Second Lieut. the Hon. J H F Grenfell, from Unattached List, Territorial (University candidate), to be second lieutenant (Sept. 15 1909), to take precedence next below W H J Gough, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug. 24 1910.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Lieut R B Wood, adjutant, to be captain, under the Provisions of Article 16, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 March 10.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—The undermentioned second lieutenants, from Unattached List University candidates, to be second lieutenants:—H R H Plowden, E B Egerton August 24.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Gentleman Cadet E O Wheeler, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to second lieutenant June 3. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants:—C J S King, K M Carndoff, G R H Deane, R W Oates R L Bond, H R Sandford, O Slater, J H Stafford, K J Martin, E A Glennie, W A F Kerrich, G Streeten, J J Carter, R H S Hounsell, J A C Pennycuick, I Simson, C E R Pottinger July 23.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut T F J N Throne, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant September 15, 1909, to take precedence above G M J A Grisewood, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to August 24, 1910.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Second Lieut J D Mackworth, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant Sept 18, 1909, to take precedence next below O Jackson, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24, 1910.

The Buffs East Kent Regt—Second Lieut C F Cattley, from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant Sept 18, 1909, to take precedence next below M M Brice, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to August 24 1910.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt Lieut R H Pipon to be captain, Second Lieut J F Harter to be lieutenant June 3.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Capt G M P Hawthorn to be adjutant July 4

The Norfolk Regt—Lieut W O K Megaw to be adjutant Aug 5.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut S B Maufe, from the 6th batt University candidate, to be second lieutenant Sept 18 1909, to take precedence next below P S Piper, but not to carry pay of allowances prior to Aug 24, 1910.

The Leicester Regt—Second Lieut R H Bell, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant April 21, to take precedence next below M K Wardle, but not to carry pay or allowance prior to Aug 24 1910.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut O L Brierly, and adjutant of Territorial Infantry, is antedated to June 14 under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut R K B Walker to be lieutenant June 23

The East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut A P B Irwin, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant Sept 18, 1909, to take precedence next below C E E Wells but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24 1910.

The Border Regt—Quar and Honorary Lieut J McEwen is placed on retired pay Aug 22.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Second Lieut W B Algeo, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant Sept 18, 1909, to take precedence next below K G F Collins, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24, 1910.

The Black Royal Highlanders—Second Lieut J A Durie from Unattached List. Territorial Force University candidate, to be second lieutenant Dec 11, to take precedence next below D C Hamilton-Johnston but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24 1910.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Second Lieut R R Shawcross. from Unattached List. Territorial Force University candidate. to be second lieutenant Sept 18, 1909, and to take precedence next below R B Tower, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24, 1910

The Royal North Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut R S J Faulkner to be lieutenant June 25.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Second Lieut A W Herdman, from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt University candidate to be second lieutenant Sept 18 1909 to take precedence next below A C L D Lees but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Lieut A P Evans is restored to the Establishment Aug 13.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt J W Ley is restored to the Establishment Aug 13.

The Durham Light Inf—Second Lieut J E Drysdale from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidate to be second lieutenant to complete Establishment Nov 6, to take precedence next below A J Clifton, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut W D Nicholson, from 3rd batt University candidate, to be second Lieutenant Nov 6, to take precedence next below D Cameron, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 25, 1910.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers—Second Lieut E J McN Penrose, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidate to be second lieutenant Sept 18 1909, to take precedence next below R P Power, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24, 1910.

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants, from Unattached List, Territorial Force University candidates, to be second lieutenants, to take precedence next below C L St J Tudor, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Aug 24, 1910:—J C Armstrong. R W Crocker Sept 15, 1909.

Army Ordnance Department.

Commy of Ordnance and honorary Capt W T Wise is placed on retired pay Aug 22; Dep Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Capt W E Netherton retires on retired pay Aug 24.

Memoranda.

Capt temporary Major E E Williams, DSO, the Northumberland Fusiliers, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while employed with the West African Frontier Force Feb. 18; Ridingmaster and Honorary Lieut H Ade Pentheny-O'Kelly, 13th Hussars, is granted the honorary rank of captain August 22.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

The undermentioned University candidates to be second lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army:—Second Lieut N Morton, from Unattached List, Territorial Force September 8, 1908, to take precedence next below K P Walker, but not carry pay or allowances prior to August 24, 1910. Dated September 8, 1909, and to take precedence next below G M Hutton, but not to carry pay allowance prior to August 24 1910:—Second Lieut T L Leslie from Unattached List, Territorial Force; Second Lieut W K Fraser-Tytler, from Lovat's Scouts Yeomanry; Lieut R J Tweedy, from Unattached List, Territorial Force; and Second Lieuts; from Unattached List, Territorial Force, J P Wylie, A T Miller.

Army Motor Reserve.

The undermentioned lieutenants resign their commissions:—The Earl of Hardwicke, J Smithwick August 24.

MR. W. H. CLARK, secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been appointed the member for Commerce on the Viceroy's Executive Council, will sail for India in the first week in November. It is probable that Mr. Clark will be a passenger on the same boat as the new Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE KAISER'S TRIBUTE TO ROOSEVELT.

Dare iss no bleak and lonesome spot
Vich he don't cheer—I tell you dot—
Der verldt is bossed by me unt Gott,
Unt Teddy!
It used to be dot me unf Gott
Could run der vorldt as vell as not,
But now of help we get a lot
From Teddy!
Der Kaiser of his Vaterland,
Und Gott on High all dings command,
Eggsept, of course, you understand,
Dere's Teddy!

SOMEWHAT SHRUNKEN.

A man purchased some red flannel shirts, guaranteed neither to shrink nor fade. He reminded the shopman forcibly of that guarantee some weeks later.

"Have you had any such difficulty with them?" the salesman asked.

"No," replied the customer "only the other morning my wife said to me, 'John, when did you get that pink coral necklace."

FETCHED HIM.

A well-known author has adopted the rule that all applicants for his autograph must first furnish satisfactory proof that they have read his books. A young girl recently wrote to the great novelist for his autograph. By return of post came a single typewritten line:—

"Have you read my last book?"
To which the young lady replied,
"I sincerely hope not."
The autograph came promptly.

LIVED TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY.

Courage is believed to be a necessary quality for the soldier, but there is a story of a private who ran at the first shot and declared himself to be braver than those who faced the battle.

Pat was unmercifully laughed at for his cowardice by the whole regiment, but he was equal to the occasion.

"Run, is it?" he repeated scornfully. "Faith, an, I didn't, nayther. I just observed the general's express orders. He told us, 'Strike for home and yer country,' and I sthruck for home.

"Thim what struck for their country is there yet."

IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Lawyer—"You have taken your oath, and I want you to answer each of my questions honestly."

Witness—"Yes, sir."

Lawyer—"What is your occupation?"

Witness—"I am a driver."

Lawyer—"Do you drive a waggon?"

Witness—"No, sir, I do not."

Lawyer—"Now, be careful, and remember you are on your oath. You admit you are a driver. Now honestly, don't you drive a waggon?"

Witness—"No, sir; I drive a horse."

THE LAST WORD.

Mrs. Greatheart took in the miserable looking tramp and gave him food (half a crust), coin (a half-penny), and clothing (an old boot); but when she discovered him in the act of pocketing sundry spoons and forks the generous woman waxed exceeding wrathful.

"Leave the house!" she cried.

"But, madam——"

"Begone!" she screamed, bristling with righteous indignation. "Leave the house, I say!"

"As fer begone, ma'am," quoted the disrespectful one, as he turned to leave, "right-oh! I'll do it as quick as winkin'. But as fer leavin' the 'ouse ma'am—well, I didn't intend ter take it."

THE ULTIMATUM.

The old man regarded his giddy, 42 year old daughter critically.

"Let me see, Alice," he reflected, young Blinkers has been calling on you regularly for six or eight months, hasn't he?"

"Yes, father," simpered fair Alice. She was fair—in complexion.

"Well," continued her parent, "if he asks you to marry him when he comes to-night tell him he wants to see me. Understand?"

"Yes, dada," gigged Alice. "But supposing he doesn't ask me to marry him to-night?"

"H'm!" reflected papa. "In that case, just tell him I want to see him."

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

They were seated on a bench in the park, when he heard footsteps, and looking up remarked:—

"Hawe a good look at this chap. He's a great philsathropist."

Immediately interested, she asked for further particulars.

"He spends his life," he said, "in assisting his fallen brothers and sisters. He raises them when they are down. They stretch their hands appealingly to him, and bruised and crushed humanity cling to him, sure of help."

"Oh, what a good man! Whoever is he?" she asked breathlessly.

"Oh, he is the instructor at the skating rink." was the answer.

THE BITER BIT.

One day a man entered a lawyer's office and said to the principal.

"If a dog ran away with a piece of beef to the value of 2 6, could the butcher legally claim that amount from the dog's owner?"

"Certainly," replied the man of law.

"Well," returned the butcher, "your dog is the thief."

"All right," said the lawyer and paid down the half-crown.

The butcher, with a smile, picked up the coin and turned to go.

"Stop," cried the lawyer. "You owe me 6-8."

"What for?" demanded the butcher.

"My consultation fee," was the answer.

As the lawyer pocketed the money it was his turn to smile.

LANDED.

"If—now, mind, I only say 'if'—but if, dear Arethusa, I were to ask you to give me your hand in marriage, and you were to accept, and we were arranging to go upon a honeymoon," said the anxious youth, still holding her hand, but with a note of anxiety in his voice, "where would you choose to go?"

"Arethusa considered. She knew that on the wisdom of her reply the happiness of two human beings would depend. Which was the best way to catch him?

"Some quiet little place in the country, not far away, Gerald," she replied, "would suit me far better than a long, expensive trip."

"I think we shall be very happy, dear," murmured Gerald.

And he kissed her.

JOYFUL BELLS.

Mr. Frankfort Moore, the novelist, once told a good story concerning the bells of a certain church in a populous district. The bells in question were a fine peal and regularly announced the Sabbath services with a loud and joyful sound.

One day a gentleman living near the church became very ill and his wife sent a polite message to the authorities requesting that the bells might not be rung during his sickness, which request was punctiliously observed, and the bells were temporarily silenced.

On the next Sunday but one, however, the bells rang out for morning service as loudly as ever.

"Ah!" said a dear old lady member of the congregation when she heard them, "there are the joy bells once more. Poor Mr. Jenkins must be dead at last."

MUST HAVE THE BEST.

"Look here, sir," she said as she entered a sewing machine office the other day, "your agent has imposed upon me."

"Is it possible, ma'am? In what respect?

"Yes, sir, he has; and I don't want your machine."

"How has he deceived you?"

"Why, he came into my house and told me that your machine was the best in the world. I have witnesses and can prove every word of it."

"But that was not deceiving you, ma'am,"

"Yes, it was! I hadn't the machine two days before another agent called and said his was the best, he had a circular to back it up. He had hardly got out of doors when another called and said his machine had taken ten medals."

"But we have taken fifteen, ma'am."

'Oh, have you?"

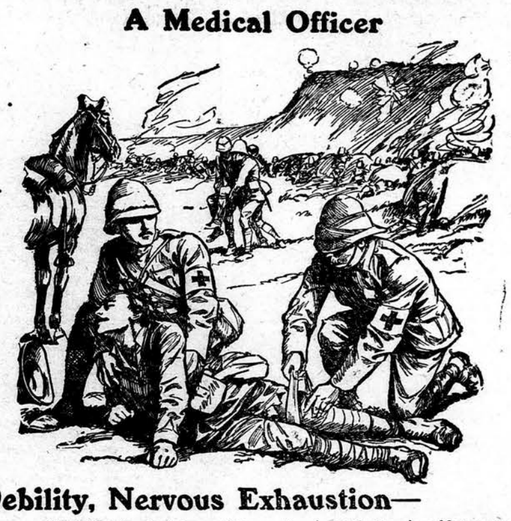
"And we have issued a challenge for a public trial, which no other machine dare accept."

"Is that so? Then your machine is the best, after all?"

"Certainly."

"Then you will please excuse me. I thought I had been imposed upon, and I'm afraid I was a little too hasty. The other agents must have been the deceivers."

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

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Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Spain
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Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your ever prompt attention to all my requests. It is a great comfort to feel sure that a tyre will appear by the very next train after it has been telephoned for. I must also thank you for the very valuable information collected for me on the subject of aeroplanes.

Yours faithfully,

(Baroness) S. E. CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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A FACT WORTH NOTING.

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LITERARY COSMOPOLITISM.

[BY PESTANJI BORABJI KHAMBATAVALA.]

INTERNATIONAL influence in literature is a fact of recent date. The intellectual commerce of France with England dates from the time of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Till the 18th century the literatures of the Latin countries were reciprocally penetrated again and again. In return they were closed to the literary action of the north. Hailed with caution by the contemporaries of Voltaire, celebrated with enthusiasm by Madame de Staël on her return from her resounding visit to Germany, by Chateaubriand who was not above translating the Paradise Lost, then by the Romanticists who decified Ossian and Shakespeare, these have at last gained in Paris, what may be called the freedom of the city. Many thought the welcome was one of excessive favour, and excellent minds strove to demarcate the limits within which they advised the enclosing of exotic tastes. At present these limits exist no longer. It is not only the great authors produced by Germany from Goethe to Schopenhauer, by England from Byron or Shelly to George Eliot and Tennyson, who are translated, admired and at times imitated. The poets, the most distant from Latin traditions are perhaps the most sought after. Browning, Swinburne, Rossetti have admirers as ardent in France as in England. French coterie theatres are open to the most contested plays of Gerhardt Hauptmann. Art and fashion mingle with business. French Exhibitions have warmly welcomed the pictures of Burne-Jones. English words have invaded the French language like Italian words in the time of Concini. English furniture and English sports are in fashion, and French melomaniacs swear by German music only. Behind the English and the Germans come the Russians, and then the Scandinavians. The Russians had a thundering success.

TOURGUENIEF,

who was impregnated with Western ideas mostly French, introduced them not without precautions, telling the French that they were semi-savages. There was distrust at first. The three volumes of War and Peace proved discouraging even to the well-disposed. But the work of M. de Vogue, "le Roman russe," whose publication marks a period got elapsdan the batter of all opposition which Crime and Punishment, and a new edition of War and Peace helped to minimise. It was a veritable infatuation. These romances left their impression on the then budding talent of France, the first works of most of whom bear the stamp of Tolstoi and of Dostoiewsky. Their generation seemed till then to incline to the doctrine of "art for the sake of art," and to make of want of feeling the quality most necessary to an author. Illumined by the light that came from the North, French romances and their literary quality seemed more artificial than artistic. The enthusiasm evoked by the general spontaneity which is the greatest charm of Tolstoi did not last, as what was good for Russian tales was not serviceable for French. After the Russians, the Scandinavians: what those were for romance, these were for the theatre. With them the infatuation was, if not most complete, at least most loud. For several years.

THE NAME OF IBSEN

flew from mouth to mouth. They welcomed in him the Apostle of a new religion, which they indifferently amalgamated with that of Tolstoi, though the one is a flagrant contradiction of the other. They wavered between Altruism and the worship of self, between the doctrine of sacrifice and that of duty to one's self, between the precept "do not oppose the wicked" and the theory of force, so that they separated it in keeping with certain pieces of the Norwegian dramatists and the ill-understood writings of German Nietzsche. What admirable themes and relatively new, though Lemaitre was pleased to show that they were renewed from George Sand and the Socialist of 1848. Ibsen's pieces, however, did not succeed with the exception of one, when his great rival Bjoernstjerne Bjoernson appeared, and then the Swedish Strindberg each of whom had his hour of brilliance. The Scandinavian movement has gone down, but like the Russian it has left traces behind. Ibsen's world is one which cannot be traversed without the passing under its influence. The Italians followed

ANNUNZIO,

heading them whose success has been much the same as of Tolstoi and of Ibsen. With him it is not the conception of a new or different life as was the case with the other two. He is in reality the reflection of those foreign minds who seduced in succession the French. Steeped to the marrow in modern culture, he has assimilated all the assimilable elements that he has been able to draw from the diverse literatures of the north. Ibsen, Tolstoi, Nietzsche, the English poets, the pre-Raphaelite painters, French naturalists, psychologists and symbolists, all these in some sort have entered into him. It may be said he has absorbed all the production of the last half a century, with a power of assimilation which nobody has yet possessed in an equal degree. He is the cosmopolitan soul par excellence. But he is Latin and an artist: the sun of the South has sucked up the fog of the North, leaving no speck to tarnish its light. Annunzio's novels have in them the art of the days of Pericles, as the exponents of man's religious and political outlook. To the obscure doctrines, the confused ideas that he drew from the barbarians, Scythians, Vikings, Teutons, Anglo-Saxons, he has lent the lucidity of the genius of his race, and has seized from the chaos, what little by little he realises in splendid forms. The vague abstract laws become in his learned hands living and luminous symbols. He draws and subjugates us not by a thought which adds nothing to our receipt, but because he has found the last secrets of the great literary art which establish and maintain him athwart the ages of antique traditions impenetrable save to rare initiates. Behind him follow those of his compatriots whose works are of a stature to cross the Alps: Giocasa, whose beautiful plays merit to be better known, and F gazzaro whose success appears affirmed. There is already a

EUROPEAN LITERATURE,

a continuous free-trade which neither the custom-houses bristling with functionaries, nor the frontiers bristling with fortresses can stop. There will soon be a world literature with ideas coming in from all the corners of the globe, crowding, combating, chasing each other with a growing rapidity, encumbering our memories and developing around our imagination a moving panorama, the fugitive aspects of which we shall barely have the time to fix.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C.S., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the acquisition of certain land required for the improvement of certain roads in the Fort District.

The proposed improvements were in reference to the three junctions, viz:—(1) Junction of Marine Lines and Church Gate, (2) that of Queen's Road and Wodehouse Road, and (3) that of the Cooperage Road and Wodehouse Road and the widening of Mayo Road.

The Chairman thought that only half the area of what was demanded from the trust was enough for the purpose of improving the Queen's Road and Wodehouse Road. The other proposals from the Commissioner were all right.

It was resolved to inform the Commissioner in terms of the Chairman's remarks.

The Board next considered a letter from the Deputy Trust Engineer regarding sanitary dwellings for the lower middle class natives.

The Chairman said, as his personal opinion, they were occupied for a long time with providing sanitary dwellings for the poor and he was afraid the Board was open to reproach that nothing had been done by them for the lower middle class people who could not purchase the Trust's land and build upon, the plots being very expensive. To meet this demand he had asked the Engineer to prepare plans for models of buildings which might serve the purpose, the buildings to be on plots leasing Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 monthly rentals.

Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey suggested that if the land was divided into small plots such as could be purchased by persons of moderate means, the scheme would be more feasible.

It was resolved that copies of the Deputy Engineer's report be supplied to the Press, and the public be informed by advertisement that the details of the scheme would be explained to any inquirer in the Engineer's Office, who might be inclined to take it up and the Trust would be prepared to consider proposals for the modifications of the present development of the Gamdevi estate to suit the scheme.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 9.

The eighteenth day's proceedings of the Dacca conspiracy case commenced to-day at 10-30 a.m. The witness, Upendra Chandra Ghose, alias Kalu of Shrinagar, being examined by Mr. Gupta, stated: "I have been appointed in the Special Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department to watch the movements of the members of the Anushilan Samity. I joined the Samity in the beginning of 1907. Pulin Babu asked Harendra Chakravarty to take my name down in the list, I had to take he vow "adya partijna." Harendra Chakravarty, Ashutosh Das and some others gave me instructions of the bara lathi and chota lathi; Khagendra Ghose, Khirod Chakravarty, Hiranya Gupta and others taught me wrestling. I learned Jiujustu from Bhupesh Nag, and Ashutosh Das Gupta taught me drill. Gita used to be taught in Bhupesh Nag's house, and after that swadeshi songs were sung there. On the last day of the jhulan festival in 1906, I saw at Paddu Shaha's house, Taraprasanna Roy, Harendra Chakravarty, Jogesh Kant, Jyotirmoy Roy and others, with Mahomedan caps on their heads, wearing lungis and jama. On my asking them they told me that on the previous day they had a quarrel with Rahamatulah and they have come in this dress, so that they may not be recognised. One of them had a dagger with him. I saw Hurendra Majumdar alias Bocha, carrying a revolver with him. Ashutosh Das, Harendra Chakravarty, Loha and others told me that the object of the Samity was to drive the Feringees out of this country. The witness here named those who were members of the Samity at this time, I know Babu Dalil Mohan Roy. I saw him in Pulin Babu's Samity once or twice talk ing with Pulin, where no one could go. I saw a mock fight at Samiji's house at Dayagunja Dhopahola, at Wari, and also at Laskhinarayanji's house at Narainganj. At Dayagunja, the mock fight was with the Narainganj Samity. The witness then gave a list of the names of the members who took part in the fights. Pulin Babu was present only at the Dayagunja fight. Jyotirmoy Roy was the captain of the Laskhibazar Samity.

At Rajar Dewany, Chadnighat and other places, I reported everything to Baboo Sarat Chandra Ghosh Inspector. Witness proved the handwriting of Jotirmay in some books and papers. I have had some conversation with Hyrammya Gupta, Fatick Dey, Taraprasanny Dey, Hemarta Nalini, Behari Dey with regard to his case. Hyranmeya Gupta told me at the Shala. Is the due to your serving in a jute office? You are going to give evidence in Pulin Das case; mind you will meet with the same fate with Naren Gossio. I mentioned this to Sarat Ghosh. Inspector, who asked me to submit a report to him. They also threatened the other occasions by saying that they would kill himself if I mentioned their names in the case. He warned me to take care as I was going to depose in Pulin Das case I met Juan Podder, Nripendra Chakravarty Ramesh Das, Khagen Dra Dey at Rattan, on the afternoon of the day on which Nitay was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Ramesh Das, Sarada, Pulin Bailes are doing all these works. They do not come out during the Jhulan Festival, two of these Shalas are accommodated in Bhutter Bari. I saw a Kali Murti and Adyapatigna and Anta Pratigna. These Pratigaas were hung up against the wall of a room in Bhuter Bari. The witness identified Pramotha Das, Sachindra Banerjee Pulin Das Akroya Dutta, Jogesh Ray, Ladit Ray, Suresh Sen Gupta, Dinesh Chandra Guha, Mahikya Guha, Jyotirmay Ray Shashi Sarkar, Nitay Banikya, Ashutosh Das Gdpta Sentipada, Bijoy Radhika.

Cross-examination, was reserved.

After lunch the Court reassembled at 1-40 p.m. Babu Nibaran Chandan Guha, pleader, for some of the accused filed a petition praying that the prosecution may be asked to file all their documents in this case with a list thereof. The petition was rejected. The witness was further examined by Mr. N. Gupta. The witness proved some reports submitted by him to Sarat Chandra Ghosh, Inspector of Police. Cross-examination was reserved.

Saradaprashad Basu, of the Village Kota, Sub-Postmaster of Jamalpore, on his examination, said:—"I was a Sub-Postmaster at Shiranganja formerly. I know Bankim Babu of Srirajganja. A packet of "Yugantar," containing 20 copies, regularly came to him. The witness identified Bankim Babu. Cross-examination was reserved.

Faxlal Hagu Chaudhury, Sub-Inspector of Bhedarduuji, District Faridpur, on his examination stated:—I knew Durjoy, son of Rajani Kanta Sarkar and searched their house three times. I know the handwriting of Rajani and Durjoy." The witness proved a manuscript of Matripuja Panchali in the handwriting of Rajani Sarkar, a copy of "Sandhya" and some letters and papers found in searching the house of Rajani Sarkar and also some letters written by Rajani Sarkar to this witness and to Sarajuoala, the daughter of Rajani Sarkar. He identified Rajani. Cross-examination was reserved.

Annadakumar Sen Gupta, of Dingamanick in the District of Faridpur, on his examination stated:—"I know Rajanikanta Sarkar." He identified Rajani Sarkar. "Rajani's daughter Sara Jubala has been married to one Paresh Sen of Madhyapara. There was a Samity for lathi and dagger-play in Rajani's house. Rajani gave instructions." Cross-examination was reserved.

Ashutosh Acherjee of Ranigram, on his examination, stated:—"There was an Anushilan Samity in our village. Bhabaninath Ray, and his son, Upendranath Ray, were leaders of the Samity. I think Dinesh used to teach them lathi-play; he lived in Bhabani Roy's house." The witness could not identify any one. Cross-examination was reserved.

Ashutosh Das, Police Inspector of Pabani, stated:—"I was in Shiraj Ganja Police Station formerly. I know Bankim Chandra Roy of Shirajganja." Cross-examination was reserved.

Ambica Chandra Chakravarty, Police Inspector of Jalpaigur, on his examination, stated:—"Formerly I was a C. I. D. Sub-Inspector. I conducted the search in the house of Gabesh. Three copies of "Matripujat Panchali" were found in the search." The witness identified the copies. Cross-examination was reserved.

Sareshchandra Guha was again called in to-day and produced the other half of the letter written by Chaudhury to his brother-in-law, Nepal Ghosh. Cross-examination was reserved.

Ashutosh Bannerjee, an Inspector of C. I. D., on his examination stated:—"I know Babur Bazar Station House. I remember the first visit of Sir Bamfylde Fuller in Dacca. Bepin Pal and Mr. P. Mitter were in Dacca at that time. They used to live in the first floor of Babur Bazar Station. Up till that time there was no Samity in existence. Bepin Chandra Pal delivered two speeches at Dacca. Pulin Bapu, Lalit Bay, Baboo Ananda Chakravarti, pleader and many others were present in the meeting in his speech. Bepin Pal compared the Bangalees with percussion caps. The Sheikhs with guns and Marattas with gunpowder and said if these three combined together India would be free.

In reply to the letter, written by a Special Magistrate, with regard to the complaint made by the accused yesterday, the Jail Superintendent has informed the Magistrate that the weight of two prisoners have increased by sound. Pulin Babu has lost weight by 5 lbs, most likely due to fever which he got after his admission and that his complaint is that the cooking might be better. Bankin Chandra stated the rice was somewhat coarse; otherwise he had no complaint. Lalit Babu lost 10lbs. but to see him stripped makes one to doubt the accuracy of his weight taken on admission. He complains the rice is somewhat coarse and at times mixed with husks which the Jail Superintendent is sure could never happen. Rajanik Anta complains rice was of the new season which, he says, is wholly wrong. Further he writes rice is not of the best quality. Naturally but certainly not of the coarsest quality, the dal is of good quality, so also the vegetable, curry and we get the best fish obtainable in market for them.

Babu Nibaran Chandra Guha, Pleader, informed the Court that accused have told him that they have never said to Jail Superintendent that rice supplied to them were not coarse, but rather they informed him that rice was coarse and that only six of the accused were consulted. The Court then adjourned.

THE Hon'ble Messrs. Robertson and Todhunter, and Mr. Manson, arrived in Madras on Thursday morning from Ootacamund. The first named meets the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, when a few important subjects will be discussed.

THE "YUGANTAR" SEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT 9.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day Provash Chandra Deb, alleged author of "Yugantar" leaflet, was placed on trial on a charge under Section 124 A, Indian Penal Code. Asalata, a woman from whose house some of the leaflets were recovered by the Police, was cross-examined by the defence. She said she had known one Harendra Kumar Bose for four months and it must have been he and no one else who put the leaflets under her mattres. It was not Bisseswar, the informer, who placed them there. Bhiseswar was also cross-examined. He admitted that he was well known to the police and had been twice convicted and was now an accused in a pending case. He frequented a secret society known as "Yubak" Mandali, but although not a member he did go there as a Police spy. He had been going to their meetings for four years. The case was adjourned.

COMMERCIAL BANK, CALCUTTA.

The Liquidators.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Some time ago an application was made to the High Court for the removal of the liquidators of Commercial Bank. That application was granted to-day. Mr. Buckland applied before Mr. Justice Fletcher on behalf of Messrs. Curry and Mr. Mehta and submitted that Rs. 14,000 had been paid and prayed for the renovation of former order and that present liquidators be allowed to continue this office. His Lordship granted application.

THE MIDNAPUR DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Santosh Dass cross-examined this morning by Mr. Norton said that it was on the 12th July that Lal Mohan questioned him in his cell about Khudiram, Satyendra and Purno Sen. If he told Mr. Macpherson that this occurred on the 11th that would not be correct. After the interview with his father on the 12th he had nothing more he wished to say him and it was at the Maulvie's instigation he sent a petition to the Magistrate asking for another interview with his father. He could not say why he agreed to this. In reply to a further series of questions on this point witness answered each time "I don't remember."

POLICE KOTWAL SUSPENDED.

Charged with Bribery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, SEPT. 9.

Abdullakhan, City Kotwal, Moradabad, has been suspended to-day by order of the I. G. Police on the alleged charge of bribery.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Griesswood, I.M.S., have been selected for plague duty in the Punjab.

Messrs. J. A. Cunningham and MacCabe have been appointed ordinary fellows of the Calcutta University vice Messrs. Heaton and the late Rev. G. H. Bruce.

Mr. Ker has been appointed probationery Chaplain in Burma.

Rev. G. C. Macpherson has been appointed Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt. Battye have been placed at the disposal of Punjab Government.

Mr. McLeod has reappointed Chief Engineer, United Provinces.

Messrs. Hutton and Ward has been confirmed as Superintendening Engineer, 1st and 2nd Class, respectively.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Westropp, Collector of Customs, is granted one year's leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Cumberledge, Cantonment Magistrate, is permitted to draw Rs. 800 Staff pay per mensem.

Major Harvey, 4th Rajputs, becomes Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Hughes, 2-7 Gurkhas, has placed on retired list half pay.

Captain Davidson, Moulmein Volunteers has been granted Volunteer Officer's decoration.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Commander Vale, the Port Officer vice Vines, Commander Calderon, has been appointed Staff Officer, Kidderpore.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manson has officiated as District Traffic Superintendent in class two vice Mr. Upson.

Mr. Blackwood, Assistant Engineer, has been posted to the Ganges Bridge project.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay was rent to the Government of India, dated 7th September:—

Heavy rain during week parts Dharwar, Kolhapur, good Konkan, Deccan, Bijapur, Savantvadi, moderate Kaira, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, slight Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Surat, Baroda, Palanpur, none elsewhere. Rainfall sufficient except parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Ratnagiri, Kanara, where more rain needed. Break needed parts Khandesh, Ahmednagar. Kharif transplantation continues Larkana, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Nasik. Sowing cotton continues Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Cutch, Kolhapur. Standing crops generally in good condition, except slight damage insects parts Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, grasshoppers Ahmednagar, Poona, Dharwar. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation parts Sind, Kaira, Broach, Deccan. Foddersupply generally adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Hyderabad, fallen Ahmedabad, Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Dharwar, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 29 to 41, Konkan 13 to 29. Deccan 5 to 30, Karnatak 24 to 31 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat 3 per cent. more than normal to 26 per cent. less.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Mikado."

An excellent performance was given of "The Mikado" last evening at the Empire Theatre, by the Bandmann Opera Company. This is quite an old favourite Opera, and was received most enthusiastically by a large audience.

To-night the Company finish their season here with a repeat performance of "The Arcadians."

MR. Lo Chang-Chi Taotai, who has been deputed from Lhasa under orders of the Chinese Government to visit the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling, is expected to arrive there on Monday next.

RELIGIOUS DISTURBANCES AT ERNAKULAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 9.

A Cochin correspondent writes:—"What might have developed into a serious disturbance took place at Ernakulam on Sunday last. The cause of it seems to have been the publication of a circular by the Archbishop of Verapoly, prohibiting the faithful from sending children to the Government or non-Catholic schools. Some members took exception to the circular, and protested. His Grace excommunicated the petitioners, with the result that the middle church of Ernakulam was closed against worship, and its Vicar was forced to quit office. In spite of petitions and protest meetings last Sunday. His Grace with the help of his priests and some of the laity opened the door during the night and took possession of the church, and a Vicar was nominated. On Monday morning the trustees and parishioners heard what had taken place, and attempted to create a disturbance. The Superintendent of Police, with a posse of constables and District Magistrates, and other officials appeared on the scene and His Grace was also present. The Magistrate ordered an inventory of the articles in the church to be taken and directed the aggrieved party to allow the church to to be used for worship. A kacheet was taken from the priest for the safe custody of the articles.

LAHORE MALARIA REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

The report on the measures taken against malaria in Lahore (Mian Mir) Cantonment by a committee consisting of Mr. Nathan, Lieut. Colonel Thornhill and Major L. Rogers, I. M. S., is published this morning. The committee, it will be remembered, was appointed by the Government of India as an outcome of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla last autumn. Its object was to enquire into the following points:—(1) The manner in which the Mian Mir experiments, which had for their object the extermination of mosquitoes and the abolition of malaria, by means of operations against mosquitoes were carried out, (2) the results obtained from the operation at Mian Mir, and (3) whether operations similar to those employed at Ismailia, Panma and Logos can be successfully applied to the Indian centres of the population. Briefly put the conclusions at which the Committee have arrived are:—(1) That the operations conducted at Mian Mir were well done and in favourable circumstances, (2) that as stated by Major S. P. James they have failed, and that there is not as Major Ronald Ross or some of his colleagues appear to suggest, any very easy method for the suppression of malaria in India, and that (3) for this the Government of India must look forward to the general improvement of sanitation and the spread of education.

THEFTS AND DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

Thefts and dacoities have become the order of the day. In Bankura and part of Manbhum during the last eleven months fifty dacoities have been committed within an area of as many square miles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 9.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India the Government of India are pleased to decide that the title, Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon, should be adopted in future in lieu of that of Military Hospital Assistant.

GERMAN STUDENT AT OXFORD.

Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus" was given at Cambridge on Aug. 17 in connection with the visit of the German students. The performance was marked by the restraint and beauty of expression that have become usual in the representations of English classical drama that are given from time to time in the University. The staging is of the simplest description; screens and curtains form the background, against which the characters move with dignified bearing and gesture, and a declamation that aims at being rhythmic and musical rather than expressing any great depth of emotion. The faultless articulation and artless gestures of Chorus may perhaps be taken as the ideal to which the rest of the cast looked; the effect of the shadowy figure of Mephistophels was somewhat marred by the awkwardness of his movements. Faustus himself was distinctly good, and in Wagner he had a servant who parodied him with sufficient intelligence not to make his part merely a piece of buffoonery. The performance was at its best in the scene where the shade of Helen of Troy is summoned by Faustus for his roystering friends, who were quickly reduced to silence by the appearance of the "peerless dame." Incidental music was played by a band of springs behind the scenes; the "Almain" (attributed to Orlando Gibbons) which announced the entrance of Helen is a composition of extreme beauty.

The German students, accompanied by several professors, arrived in Oxford on August 23. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. T. H. Warren), they were received by Mr. Sidney Ball, Fellow of St. John's, and Professor Fiedler. The party was entertained at University College by the Master, Dr. R. W. Macan, who, speaking in German, said that he had the honour last year of attending the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the University of Leipzig, but the college in which they were assembled celebrated in 1872 the 1,000th anniversary of its foundation. That might be history or legend, but at any rate it had been so decided in the Law Courts. They would see that in Oxford one college was very much like another, the points of similarity being the dining hall, chapel, and library. In the evening Mr. J. A. R. Marriott lectured on "The History of Oxford University."

The German students were taken on Aug. 24 over the Bodleian Library, and afterwards attended a lecture at the Saylorian Institution on life and study at Oxford, by Professor Fiedler. At midday, at the invitation of Professor Fiedler, the visitors were entertained at luncheon in the Hall of Queen's College. The Warden of New College, in addressing a few words of welcome to the visitors on behalf of the University, said that it was necessary for him to speak to them in English. He hoped that the new institution which had been lately founded, and from which they in England hoped that great results might come, would do something to secure that a larger portion of the English people would be able to understand, if not to speak, the German language. Professor Fiedler, in reply, said that the visitors would take back to the Fatherland many happy recollections of the time they had spent in Oxford. Next year it was hoped to send a party of English student to Germany to study her University institutions.

WHEN MEN BREAK DOWN.

Plan for State Insurance.

"Political interest was stimulated, even in the midst of the dull season," says the "Telegraph," "by the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in North Wales last week that the Government will next session lay before Parliament a measure enabling working men to insure against invalidity. Speaking of old-age pensions, he indicated that the object of the new proposal would be to assist people who break down before reaching the pension age. 'The Bill is already prepared,' he exclaimed, 'and I hope that I have levied enough taxation to give it a start.' This was an allusion to the Budget of 1909, which was devised for the purpose of producing sufficient money by means of new taxation to ensure the realisation of a comprehensive scheme of social reform and national development. Two great features characterised the programme: (1.) A State grant towards a scheme of insurance against unemployment in the trades most liable to unemployment. (2.) A State grant towards insurance against sickness, infirmity and misfortune. In his Budget speech Mr. Lloyd George expounded the leading principles which would guide the Government in the preparation of these schemes. No plan, he said, could hope to be effective which did not include an element of compulsion. For financial and other reasons, success would be unattainable except on the basis of a direct contribution from the classes immediately concerned. There must be a State contribution, substantial enough to enable those whose means were too limited to sustain adequate premiums to overcome that difficulty without throwing undue risks on other contributors. Finally, no scheme could be tolerated which would damage those benefit and provident societies that represent a triumph of organisation, patience, and self-government unparalleled in history."

TO GET LEVEL WITH GERMANY.

"The Chancellor maintaned that the Governments had provided for the aged over seventy. They had made fairly complete provision against accidents. All that remained in order to get level with Germany was 'to make further provision for the sick, for the invalided, for the widows and orphans of the broken soldiers of industry.' In well-thought-out scheme, Mr. Lloyd George considered that the proportion borne by the State need not be heavy nor cast any undue strain upon the resources of the nation."

THE BEST BOON CONFERRED.

Commenting on these proposals in its leading article, the "Telegraph" says: "Let there be no mistake, to begin with, about the magnitude of this transaction. If it can be soundly and equitably financed, it will be among the best boons ever conferred upon the working classes in any country, but it contains almost infinite possibilities of failure and error. Compared with its extent and complexity, the old-age pensions scheme now in force was no more than a bagatelle. That may seem an extreme expression, but it is not too strong. Pensions at present provide for those who have reached the age of seventy, whether they can earn a livelihood or not. Most of the working classes—as, indeed, of other classes—do not attain that patriarchal span, and more serious is the fact that very many other bread-winners break down long before reaching the age of seventy.

WHAT INVALIDITY MEANS.

Either they succumb to sickness, or their nervous force gives out, or their senses become impaired, or, while remaining pretty much the men they were, they are unable to keep pace with the speeding-up of industry. Then they fall out of the active industrial ranks, and to point to the pensions system when they are a decade, or perhaps twenty years and more, under the age at which they would be eligible for a pension is to recommend the starving horse to flourish because of the ultimate certainty of grass. 'Invalidity' means inability, for such reasons as we have given and others, to get work and to keep body and soul together. The present remedy, apart from trade union benefit funds and the friendly societies, is the poor-house. This, of course, implies innumerable cases full of moral hardship. Germany long since took a more excellent way in building up her great funds of social insurance upon a contributory basis. No one can object to the principle of the invalidity proposals. On the contrary, every good citizen must welcome a serious attempt to code with this immense problem of premature incapacity amongst the workers."

The "Telegraph" goes on to show the need for a concurrent scheme of unemployment insurance. "In this country," it says, "very good years of trade are now fewer than bad or indifferent years, and here more than anywhere else invalidity insurance will not touch the core of the social problem unless it is accompanied by unemployment insurance. Any scheme which is to give the workers a partial guarantee, aided by their own efforts against the consequences of being out of work through no fault of their own, will be a task of immense constructive difficulty. In any invalidity scheme—as in any general out-of-work scheme—there will be contributions by the workers, the employer, and the State. So far, the practice will follow the German model.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

"Already the country has seen the Government scheme providing for insurance against unemployment. It was explained by Mr. Churchill as President of the Board of Trade in May, 1909. The idea was to press the proposal forward this session, but circumstances have frustrated that intention and the probability is that the twin plans will be proceeded with next session. The main features of Mr. Churchill's proposals were:—

1. Both workmen and employers to contribute.
2. Those contributions to be supplemented by a substantial State subvention.
3. The system to be one of insurance by trades.
4. To be compulsory upon all within the specified trades, unionists and non-unionists, workmen and employers alike. "The benefits would be somewhat lower, both in amount and duration, than those paid by the strongest trade unions, but they would afford a substantial weekly payment over a period covering more than the average period of unemployment in the insured trades. The benefits would require between 5d. and 6d. per man per week to be raised. The trades to which the schems applied were: 1. House-building and works of construction. 2. Engineering. 3. Machine and tool making. 4. Ship and boat building. 5. Vehicles. 6. Sawyers. 7. The general labourer working at those trades. "It was held that those trades formed a group in which the rate of unemployment is high and persistent. They covered nearly half the whole field of unemployment. No less than two and a half millions of adult males, or nearly one-third of the total population engaged in purely industrial work, would come within the operations of the scheme."

In a consular report on Italy issued recently it is stated that the consequences of the earthquake of December 28, 1908, in Southern Italy and Sicily will be felt for several years. Eighty thousand pounds were voted for the immediate needs of the fund set aside for unforeseen urgent expenditure, and a further sum of £1,200,000 was drawn from the surplus of 1907-8. Under an Act passed on January 12, 1909, an additional 2 per cent was imposed on direct taxes for the period of five years. It is expected that £400,000 a year will thus be obtained and spent on public works and grants-in-aid to the provincial and municipal budgets in the districts affected by the earthquake. The Government suspended the collection of the house and land tax and in certain cases of the income tax in the afflicted districts. This measure will represent a loss of about £140,000. A further sum of £2,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Public Works to carry out certain urgent works of public utility, and a sum of £63,000 was voted in defray extraordinary police expenses. It will probably be necessary to vote a further sum of about a million pounds.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Oceana," Sept. 10.

The P. & O. Co's. steamer "Oceana," Captain E. W. Bruce, sail to-day for Marseilles and London with the following passengers:—

Abdul Ghafur, Mr
Abdul Hafiz Khan,
Ahmed Ali Khan, Mr K M
Ahmed, Mr S R
Ali, Mr Wajid
Baljit Singh, Mr
Bashiruddin, Mr S
Beri, Mr B L
Beri, Mr K L
Bhan, Mr S
Brett, Hon Mr Justice
Bromage, Mr J V S R
Burt, Mr W S
Chandra Das, Mr P
Chaudhuri, Mr A
Chaudhuri, S Kumar Master
Chingan, Capt and Mr J and child
Cleveland, Col H F
Cook, Capt L
Coope, Mr E H
Crosthwaite, Mr
Hauseman, Dr E Mrs and child
Hayce, Miss D
Hindmarsh, Mr W A
Husain, Mr Hyder
Husain, Quasi Mr Z
Jalil, Mr D
Jamieson, Mr H N
Jamieson, Mrs and infant
Khan, Mr A M Jafar
Khan, Mr G Mahomed
Khan Mr M H
Khoshe, Mr N P
Khurshaid, Mr
King, Mr J
Kirkpatriek, Mr Clarence
Krishnamoorti, Mr
Lasiri, Mr J M
Leech Mr A J
Majumtsi Mr
Mahomed, Mr S
McLomer, Capt S F
Matter Mr P C
Murray Mrs child and infant
Nagarker, Mr G
Nawabdin, Mr
Noble, Mr T J F
Prideaux, Mr F W A
Pugh, The Hon Mr Justice
Curr, Mr Thos
Darby, Mrs David
Das, Mr C R
Da Silva, Dr George
Din, Mr Jamal
Dutt, Mr N C
Eady, Mr G G
Foster, Mrs J R and infant
Fowler, Mrs
Fuller, Mr
Ghose, Mr C C
Gokalchand, Mr
Gopal Lal, Mr
Gracias, Mr B J
Gune, Mr P D
Gupta, Dr S C Sen
Hance Mr H M
Hanick, Mr
Harper, Miss
Harper, Mrs M
Harrington, Hon Mr Justice R
Rahman, Mr M
Raja Fazle Ellhey, Mr
Ramstein, Mrs
Rao Mr E R
Rao Mr H S N
Ray, Mr
Roberts, Mr and 2 children
Sang, Mr E N
Sarbadhikari, Mr S P
Sawtney, Mr C L
Sen Gupta, Mr N M
Sen, Mr S M
Sethi, Mr J S
Sethi, Mr M R
Sharfuddin, Hon Mr Justice
Sharma, Mr B Nand
Shrivastana Mr D P
Sinclair, Mr W C
Sicar, Mr
Smith, Mrs H C and child
Taylor Mr John and child
Thompson Mr
Valetta, Mr J P
Vianesi Mr F A
Vorah Mr G R
Wood Mr F A
Woodroffe Mr Justice
Watow, Mr J
Young, Capt A W C

Per s.s. "Caledonien," Sept. 10.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Caledonien," Captain Lafont, on the 10th instant from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Carnac Bunder at 1-30 p.m. native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Shed, at 12 noon with all their baggage:—

COLOMBO.—Gottereall, Mr and Mrs
HONGKONG.—Aki, Mrs and infant
MELBOUR
Rahm Tulla, Mr
Karcem Bux, Mr
Kevalram, Mr Mcolchand
Pessmull, Mr J
Ward, Mr E
Crestos, Mr
Metoitiss, Mr
Kikopoulos, Mr P
Saakos, Mr
Saakos, Mr, for father
Tsioucalapakis, Mr S
Hasmatai Khan, Mr
Mustafa Khan, Mr
FREMANTLE.
Giacomo, Mr V, wife brother and child
Nouveall, Miss
Ivers, Mr H W
SYDNEY.
Rahmatali Khan, Mr
Varselly Khan, Mr
Karmullah Khan, Mr
Nicolas, Mr Yanne, wife 2 children and baby
Elliul, Mrs Marria
Spatonis, Mr Jean
Kikopoulos, Mr L
Cohen, Mr M
Brenshin, Mr G
Leman, Mr J
Jordan, Mr S
Dulieu, Mr R
Bridges, Mr
Geri, Mr
Robinson, Miss
Martinet, Mrs
MacAuliffe, Mr
NOUMHA.
Cros, Mr
Sobatier, Mr and Mrs
Glaser, Mr
Verdier, Mr
Jarnet, Mr
Gouene, Mr
Blanchard, Mr and Mrs and baby
Blanchard, Miss

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

16TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 11TH SEPT. 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A flat.
Hymns.—214—178—520—280.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B flat.
Hymns.—193—274—266.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-

The Bombay Gazette.

Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
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GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

A YULETIDE MYSTERY,
By
E. EVERETT GREEN.

LOVE THE MAGICIAN,
By
A. MacCLURE WARNOCK.

DRAWING ROOM MAGIC,
By
CALTON.

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME TO HOLLY HOUSE,
By
QUEENIE SCOTT-HOOPER.

LOUIS WAIN'S CAT SKETCHES.

PICTORIAL HUMOUR,
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Space for Advertisements will necessarily be restricted and it will therefore be necessary for intending advertisers to apply early for space and position to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 10th September 1910.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN CIVILIAN.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic summary of its article which reached India a few days ago, the *Morning Post* made a most sensible suggestion when it pleaded for a reversion to the old procedure under which Civilians in the administrative branches of the service were allowed a larger measure of independence in connection with their duties. As the London paper puts the situation, the District Officer who is the pivot of the system on which we govern the country, has been practically deprived of his former privileges of initiative and responsibility which are now vested in the Secretariat to which he is subordinated, while one of his principal occupations is the compilation of endless reports and returns which swell the tale of official literature and the State printing bill. In this connection it is worth recalling Lord Curzon's verdict on the position which he strove, not very successfully, to amend nine years since, as a great deal too much time is still wasted over compilations which serve in useful purpose beyond the excogitation of "Observations and Resolutions" by the various Secretariats. "The interminable writing", declared our ex-Viceroy, "that has grown upon the administration of this country, threatens to extinguish all personality, or initiative, or despatch under mountains of monuscript and print. The real tyranny that is to be feared in India is not the tyranny of executive authority, but that of the pen. It is no exaggeration to say that the system of report-writing that prevails in India is at once the most perfect and the most pernicious in the world," Other authorities, besides Lord Curzon, have condemned this servitude to literary work in less striking terms, the most recent of them being the Decentralisation Commission and Lord Reay's Committee on Oriental Studies, both of which have touched upon it in their reports. Another point which merits attention is the allegation made those who have examined the situation, one of whom is Lord Curzon, that the popularity of the Service with the Universities and other British educational institutions is decreasing, and that the majority of those who fear the examination lists prefer to seek more remunerative occupations elsewhere. There is an impression produced by the recent extensive concessions made to Indian demands that the career of a Civilian has been shorn of many of the exceptional advantages offered under the conditions, and the result is said to be that the best men choose other professions instead of a voluntary exile to the East with the prospect of much hard work and disproportionate emoluments. However this may be, there is no doubt that many of those already in the Service, dispute their personal loyalty and devotion to duty, are not particularly satisfied with the outlook before them in the direction of pay, the promotion, their most pleasurable anticipation being the arrival of the period when they have qualified for retirement and to substantial pension which accompanies it. An examination of the service lists reveals that the number of men who quit the ranks before they have reached the age-limit, is much greater than it used to be a decade or so ago, and this feature is likely to become still more marked in the future as a consequence of the policy which is finding expression in the reservation of so many appointments hitherto ear-marked for Civilians, for Indian aspirants. The latest example of it is the resolution we published a few days ago, authorising the local administrations to list a number of fresh posts for indigenous candidates who may be qualified to fill them in preference to men from the covenanted ranks. We desire it to be clearly understood that we are not impeaching the desirability of of these concessions, but are merely pointing out one hitherto unconsidered corollary to them in the premature loss to India of men whose ripe experience and knowlege are valuable assets in administrative work.

Another cause of dissatisfaction and an inducement to early retirements is the system of selection which has come into vogue in recent years, under which men, who have had the good fortune to attract the attention of those who can give them advancement, are frequently promoted over the heads of their seniors whose only disqualification is that their talents have not been sufficiently displayed to mark them out for elevation. There have been some very conspicuous instances of this mode of official favouritism in recent years which are well-remembered in the ranks of the Service and have not added to its popularity among those who belong to it, or with the class from whom its best recruits used to be derived. So far as we are aware, these points which are all indicative of coming deterioration unless they receive attention—are not at present under consideration as official thoughts are now concentrated upon the remodelling of the Civilian in his earlier stages. One of the principal accusations levelled against him by publicists and committees, who have had him under consideration is that he reaches India with a very inadequate acquaintance with its vernaculars and the customs and traditions of its peoples. Lord Reay and his colleagues, for example, have stated their conviction that "one year's probationary training in England is inadequate to give the Indian Civil Servant the knowledge of Indian languages and of other special subjects relating to his future work that he ought to possess before proceeding to India," and they therefore recommended the revision of the existing regulations with a view to amending those deficiencies. The Decentralisation Commission thought and said likewise in regard to higher proficiency in Indian tongues, and other critics have added to thoses indictments a demand for a greater degree of sympathy towards the subjects he aids in governing. As regards the latter aspect of the situation we have no hesitation in endorsing the pronouncement of the distinguished official who has just vacated his seat on the Bombay Executive Council. Sir John Muir Mackenzie stated that the Civilian of the present day is quite as ready and as well qualified by his personal virtues for congeniality and reciprocity as were his Haileybury predecessors whose attributes in these matters are so frequently enlarged upon. And that notwithstanding official pre-occupations which leave him little leisure, he has responded most heartily and tactfully to all suggestions for closer social intercourse and the promotion of popular ideals whenever they are feasible, and calculated to enhance general contentment.

With a view to the better equipment of young Civilians in the other matters to which reference has been made, it is now proposed to lower the age-limit for the entrance examination and to expand the probationary period from one to two years. The latter will by spent, as at present, in the study of the Vernaculars and the compulsory subjects for the final ordeal, and it is also proposed to add a course of tuition in Indian religious literature and the national customs, and observances of the Orient, matters about which the average Civilian is not particularly well informed during the earlier period of his service. It is also probable that a Training College may be established, at which the final course of two years will be followed, instead of the existing arrangement which distributes the men among a half a dozen Universities, whose Boards of Studies coach them for twelve months. These revisions will give future Civilians advantages corresponding to those enjoyed by their Haileybury prototypes, and we have nothing but commendation for them. The only point for consideration is whether they are likely to attract the class of probationers whom it is desirable to secure, as two years of "amedwari" is not precisely the position that brilliant students would select on the termination of a University course when immediate employment and its attendant emoluments is open to them. The probationers' allowance at present is but £150 a year, and some enhancement of this will have to occur if first class men are to be tempted to sit for the examination. While this is undoubtedly a good commencement of the reform, the other questions we have been debating merit equal consideration, if the high standards of this distinguished service are to be maintained and are not to be sacrificed on the altar of Indian aspirations, for men whose, intellectual attainments will give them easier and swifter success elsewhere, will not come to the East for a quarter of a century of hard work and moderate emolument, if some of the best prizes of the service are excluded from their grasp, and the opportunities of winning personal distinction are gradually withdrawn.

WEST CANADIAN POLITICS.

DURING the course of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour, which we learn from Reuter is now over, various rumours have been circulated as to the danger of Canada leaving the Empire for the sake of amalgamation with the United States. We have too much faith in the loyalty of our Canadian cousins to pay much heed to such tales, and we can only regard the latest canard, of which Reuter informs us, as amusingly ridiculous. It has been suggested that the United States settlers in Canada are working up an agitation for Free Trade amongst the Western farmers, which later is to become a pretext for American annexation. Nothing could be more absurd, and the story is only another instance of the attempts which are being made to attach exaggerated importance to the alleged demand of the western farmers for Free Trade. Mail advices clearly show that it is incorrect to suppose that there is any desire amongst them for Free Trade as it is practised in Great Britain. On the contrary, fully realising the benefits to be derived from a preferential tariff, their desire is rather for a system of freer trade within the Empire. Altogether too much has been made by papers of Free Trade sympathies of the deputations, which waited on Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As a matter of fact, tariff questions were not their principal object, but only one of several important subjects on which the farmers were anxious to have assurances from the Government. There is throughout Western Canada, apparently a great demand for the development of State ownership, and the farmers desire purchase particularly of the terminal grain elevators, and the means of transportation generally as well as an extension of the State telephone system. The telephone system has been developed to an altogether surprising degree in the rural parts of Canada and the United States. In a country with such wide vacant spaces the telephone is peculiarly valuable, and it does something to relieve the loneliness of the settlers. It gives connection with the mercantile centres, and lessens the sense of distance between separated homesteads. Aside altogether, therefore, from the relative advantages of private and public ownership, the Western Governments render a social service of high value in thus energetically gridironing the country with telephone stations. As to grain-elevators Manitoba has begun to establish a public system. Saskatchewan has appointed a Royal Commission to investigate and report on the subject. Alberta, which is less concerned in grain growing, shows less interest in the movement. In Manitoba over 100 petitions have been received for the erection and operation of elevators by the State. This means that more than one-third of the grain shipping points in the province have declared in favour of the public system. There has been an eternal quarrel between the grain growers and the elevator companies. It has been steadily charged that by mixing grades in the elevators the farmer has been robbed of part of his legitimate return and the quality of Western wheat degraded. More than once owners of elevators have been convicted of these practices. Probably there is undue suspicion, but unquestionably the movement for public ownership of the terminal elevators is formidable. It is apparent that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is reluctant to concede the demand of the grain growers, while he admits that some measure of relief or of security should be provided. He has frankly declared that he distrusts State ownership. Finally, the farmers are anxious that the Hudson Bay Railway shall be constructed for the State. This is unlikely. The Minister of Railways has promised that the line shall be built without delay and a fleet of grain-carriers constructed, but there are important reasons why the line can be most advantageously run in conjunction with the existing railway systems.

HARWOOD LEAGUE IN 1910.

THE Harwood League competition concluded on Friday, the leaders being the Royal Garrison Artillery team who have not been defeated. Their comrades the Gloucesters held the running to a recent date when they met their Waterloo in the return encounter with the Bombay Gymkhana after a great struggle. This season, we fear, the League has provided very little of real interest to lovers of football. Play has been poor the referee problem so acute that it has interfered very seriously with the matches played, and the discipline so lax that the end of the season was marked by an incident that reflected unpleasantly on one of the clubs, hitherto regarded as one of the most sporting of our civilian combinations. The view is held by many who have been in close touch with Bombay football ever since the inception of the Harwood League that the season just ended has been the worst for many years, and they point to the lax discipline, to which we have already referred, as the probable outstanding cause of the trouble. It has been a common thing for teams to flout the officials of the League, particularly in the matter of referees, and on one occasion things went so far that the captain of a team declined to lead his men on to the field unless the referee appointed to act was withdrawn and another selected. Protests have been frequent, and it thus happened that one gentleman has had to undertake the large bulk of the work. Another evil we hear complained of is the spirit of pot-hunting. Some of the civilian teams have gone in regularly for recruiting among soldiers, and on one memorable occasion the Artillery turned out to face a "Civilian" Club which included in its eleven no fewer than seven players belonging to the Gloucesters. The tactics of another club led them to utilize several men, one of whom, it is asserted was actually brought from a distance to play. The popular view is that this should not be possible, and if it was laid down that only *bona fide* members shall play for the clubs it would be found possible to prevent the occurrence of this unsporting condition of affairs. What seems to be wanted is a controlling body, similar to the Football Association in Calcutta where things are very much better managed. It may be suggested that later when play is over for the year, the various clubs might meet and form such a body. Affiliation should be insisted upon, and commonsense rules drawn up for the regulation of the game. If this is done we believe much good would be the result, and the local game saved from the deterioration which now threatens it so seriously. Nobody is satisfied, and it is an open secret that several players are so tired of the existing conditions that they have intimated their intention of giving up the game altogether. This would be a disaster to local sport, at the same time it will be difficult under the circumstances to quarrel with their decision.

A WHITE Paper has been issued giving an account of the total expenditure for the nine years ending with March last, provided from public sources for the support of His Majesty's Household, and of receipts from hereditary revenues paid into the Exchequer. The total sum of the expenditure was £8,841,411, and of the receipts from hereditary revenues, £4,449,543.

THE "Madras Times" denies the statement made in the "Hindu" that Mr. G. Romilly is severing his connection with that journal, and leaving for England.

BALANCE held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1908 :—Rs. 15,49,90,000 ; August 1909, Rs. 12,07,17,000 ; August 1910, Rs. 19,63,70,000.

THE Bishop of Carlisle, preaching in the Cathedral of his diocese recently, inveighed against the showy sentimentalism of the present day. He gave several instances. People go to the theatre to see over-dressed bedizened people in bad paint. The worthy prelate is evidently not much of a playgoer or he would know that at those theatres, which pay the largest dividends, the people in "bad paint" are not as a rule exactly over-dressed!

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

WHO RULES INDIA?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

THE excitement, caused by the "discovery" in Calcutta of letters written by more or less prominent English politicians, has been short-lived ; the incident has almost been forgotten ; and editors at their wits' end to find sensational topics in this dullest of all dull seasons have had to turn their attention to other themes. The *Daily Mail*, which at one time was inclined to take Lord Morley under its protection, has now turned against him and in its issue of Tuesday gives the fullest possible prominence to a long and elaborate attack upon the Secretary of State for India, headed "Who Rules India?" and signed "Asiaticus." The text of this indictment is an indiscreet sentence in Mr. Montagu's much-praised Budget speech. I say indiscreet ; but the *Mail's* contributor will not allow that it was a mere indiscretion of a ministerial novice. "It was measured, intentional, and preconceived. Mr. Montagu read from a written statement, carefully prepared, and Lord Morley sat in the Peers' Gallery nodding benign approval of his words." Did Lord Morley nod benign approval? It would not be very like him. He is not one who carries his heart in his sleeve for daws to peck at. It is scarcely necessary to say what the particular sentence objected to is, for it has, I see, been seized upon by some of Lord Morley's critics in India and denounced upon similar grounds to those put forward by the *Mail's* contributor. Whoever "Asiaticus" may be—and there is a good deal of speculation as to his identity—he evidently has more inside knowledge than the Indian critics referred to. For example, he writes :—"The situation now created has been steadily but secretly developing for the last five years. From the moment Lord Morley entered the India Office he began to display a conception of his prerogatives utterly at variance with the attitude of his predecessors. He seemed to imagine himself to be the only ruler of India, and to regard the Viceroy merely as his deputy. He interfered in excess of precedent in every department of the Administration. The general at the head of troops engaged in a campaign, the lieutenant-governors of distant provinces, and even subordinate officials, found themselves, to their own surprise and embarrassment, receiving direct telegrams from the Secretary of State." All this may be true, if not unexaggerated, but I confess to a little scepticism regarding what immediately follows :—"Lord Minto was placed in an exceedingly difficult position. He was not the nominee of the party in office. He had to exercise a degree of restraint which might have been less necessary had he been dealing with his own political colleagues. He is, moreover, the kindliest and most pacific of men, and he preferred to accept in silence a distasteful position rather than resort to the alternative of resignation. When we are asked to believe, however, that complete accord has always existed between the present Government of India and the India Office, we can only do so by disregarding the real fact." The argument that Lord Minto could not protest because he was sent to India by Lord Morley's political opponents, is surely rather thin and quite opposed to experience. "Asiaticus" continues :—"Lord Morley has not confined himself to universal intervention. He has repeatedly claimed, and his henchmen have echoed his words, to have been responsible for nearly all that is good in the administration of India during the last five years. He has repeatedly spoken in terms which seemed to imply that the Viceroy was a mere cipher and subordinate. He has now, through his mouthpiece, Mr. Montagu, thrown all pretence aside, and openly sought to exercise attributes which were never meant to pertain to the office of Secretary of State." After pointing out the danger of belittling the office of Governor-General—it must be remembered that there is no statutory authority for the title "Viceroy"—the writer says:—"What Lord Morley is doing, in effect, is to substitute for the bureaucratic system under which we have ruled India for a century, a one-man autocracy enthroned at Whitehall, scornful alike of Parliamentary criticism and of the informed representations of the Government of India. Under the most Radical Government England has ever known, India is being ruled unconstitutionally, despotically, with good intent, but often with grave error, by a statesman who is violating the doctrines which he spent a great part of his life in expounding. Lord Morley talks of decentralisation, but he has gathered the reins of power into his hands to an extent hitherto unknown." But is not this rather to overstate? That Lord Morley as a Minister is masterful seems to be generally admitted, but is he more masterful than were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Salisbury and, perhaps, Lord Kimberley? I do not say anything about some of the other "statesmen" who have occupied the same position in the last two or three decades. Some of them were notoriously unfitted to be entrusted with such weighty responsibilities and exalted powers ; they were scarcely good enough in most respects to be Under-Secretaries. "Asiaticus" concludes by insisting that the present situation cannot possibly continue and by declaring that there ought to be some modification of the aspirations of the Secretary of State before Lord Hardinge sails. The *Mail* in a leading article on the subject gives unqualified support to the views expressed by "Asiaticus" and says it remains to be seen whether Lord Hardinge will show himself as complacent as Lord Minto. I almost expected that the *Mail* would have had no doubts at all about the matter and it would have endorsed the unkind suggestion that a Machiavellian Minister selected Lord Hardinge, because the work and training of a professional diplomatist tend to make him compliasent. Certainly when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy people behind the scenes were constantly accusing him of complacency and complacency to a Secretary of State of the calibre of Viscount Cross and this defect was sometimes attributed to his having been accustomed as an Ambassador to do what he was told by his masters in Whitehall. In these days, at all events, an Ambassador has not many opportunities for initiative and *per se* is not likely to make an ideal Governor-General of India. But according to all accounts Lord Hardinge is not an ordinary diplomatist and all will hope that he will, as his friends constantly anticipate, rise to his new and unfamiliar duties.

LORD KITCHENER.

The mention of the name of Lord Hardinge naturally makes one think of Lord Kitchener who has been nearer to receiving the Viceroyalty of India than, perhaps, any other living man with the exception of Lord Morley. The papers are still much concerned about the future of the great military organiser and occasionally he must find their attentions rather embarrassing. The fears expressed that he was going to live for the rest of his life on golf links are not likely to be fulfilled and to-day we are told that he contemplates spending the winter in Persia where, at any rate, he will have a better climate than if he remained in England. A new explanation for Lord Kitchener's exclusion from the War Office has been put forward. Accordingly to this account of the matter, the real reason is not jealousy of an exceptionally strong man so much as a serious difference between Lord Kitchener and the powers-that-be regarding the arming of the cavalry. One outcome of the South African War was the abolition of the lance, except for ornamental purposes on certain occasions and the elevation of the rifle at the expense of the sword. Now it seems we are back to the old state of things. For our mounted forces the sword, we are given to understand, is again in the ascendant and the rifle once more inferior to the "white weapon." Six years ago the official "Cavalry Exercises" laid down that "the sword must henceforth be an adjunct of the rifle." In the "Cavalry Field Exercises" of 1910, we are told that "the rifle, effective as it is, cannot replace the effect produced by the speed of the horse, the magnetism of the charge, and the terror of the cold steel." This is interpreted as a change of a policy and a change of policy which Lord Kitchener would rather be Lord Curzon's guest for a fortnight than accept.

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS AND INDIAN ANARCHISTS.

An impudent and particularly virulent "manifesto," regarding the situation in India, has been the Executive Council of the Social Democratic party whose high priest is the bourgeois H. M. Hyndman, the gentleman, who, thirty years ago, predicted the near approach of the bankruptcy of India. The "Executive Council," after calling upon their "fellow citizens" to "lose no opportunity of making effective protests against the continuance," say :—"We, at any rate, shall take care that this little manifesto of ours shall be distributed in the native languages throughout Hindustan." For obvious reasons the best organs of public opinion ignore this discreditable outburst, but I am not quite sure that it would not be wiser to let the public know to what lengths certain extreme men are prepared to go. The *Daily Express* which reproduces most of the manifesto opines that it should find a very short shrift if there be any reason in the law. At any rate it trusts that steps will be taken to prevent the threat as to distribution of translations being carried into effect. There should be no doubt on this point if the authorities are as alert as they ought to be. Mr. Keir-Hardie made India the subject of one of the divisions of his speech to the Northumberland Miners at their gala meeting at Tynemouth and had the face to say that in India the mildest form of criticism is called "sedition." The Labour people ought soon to be thinking of sending the hat round in India. Probably a little money from India would not be entirely unacceptable in view of the embarrassment caused by the famous decision in the Osborne Case. They want a Bill passed to override this decision, but even if the Government are willing, how is the thing to be done? The Labour men may shew their teeth, but they cannot do much more than that. To turn the present Ministry out would be to commit self-slaughter. Naturally Mr. Hardie and his friends will want to keep their seats as long as possible and it is tolerably certain that unless a miracle occurs Westminster will not know some of them after this Parliament comes to an end.

THE PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEER.

Engineering circles, as some of your P.W.D. readers may be interested to learn, are at present convulsed by a controversy in regard to the regulations applying to membership in a proposed "Association of Consulting Engineers." The point at issue is, as to whether or not the new association is justified in insisting upon corporate membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers as one of the essential qualifications for membership. The papers, devoted to electrical engineering interests, are so full of letters of protest, that the primary question of the need for such an association is being overlooked. Compared with the other leading professions of law and medicine, engineering is sadly unorganised. In their respective spheres of duties there should be in engineering as clear a definition between those concerned in manufacturing or selling on the one hand and those acting in an independent advisory character on the other, as there is between the surgeon and the surgical instrument-maker, or between the physician and the pharmacist who prepares the physician's prescriptions. In the present state of affairs, the term "Consulting Engineer" is as open to abuse as the term "Professor" assumed by vendors of quack medicines or by acrobats. The patent agent and the accountant have each their chartered institutes, and there is no doubt whatever that the Association of Consulting Engineers will speedily obtain a charter, always provided that present squabbles do not wreck the project. With the term "Consulting Engineer" covering such a wide range, and embracing at once men of high professional standing, with a high sense of professional etiquette, and men who do not hesitate to tout for work, or to combine contracting and consulting work, or even to receive commission from contractors, it will be evident that character and willingness to comply with the terms of a strict code of etiquette are the qualities desired from members of the Association.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Indian Mining and Geological Club of which I do not remember to have heard previously, announces that its annual dinner will be held at the Metropole on the 13th of September. The late distinguished Director of the Geological Survey of India, Sir Thomas Holland, will preside. As your readers are aware, Sir Thomas Henry Holland has since his retirement last year filled the post of Professor of Geology in the Manchester University, with which he was previously connected as Berkeley Fellow of the Owens College.

In the Agony Column of to-day's *Times* appears the following :—

The marriage of Maud Lucy, daughter of the late Wilfrid A. Bevan, with A. H. Gibbon, having been annulled, she will now resume her maiden name and in future be known as Miss M. Lucy Bevan.

This, I fancy, is a novel kind of announcement, and if it be universally followed by ex-wives, it will be profitable for the newspapers.

In an article criticising General Booth, I read :—"Unless you swallow his articles of war, with their out-and-out hell-fire theology there is no place for you in his ranks." This recalls a story told to a little company of which happened to be one in a Highland hotel a few years ago. A poor Scottish Minister who could not bring himself to believe in eternal punishment was dreadfully persecuted by the more orthodox members of his congregation. His greatest enemy was an Elder who thus addressed him, "Sir, a Meenester who does not believe in a heil is not worth a d——." The story was told to us by a well known and clever English Nonconformist Minister.

THE SHORTAGE OF COTTON.

EXPERIMENTAL GROWING IN RHODESIA.

An Important Scheme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The first outcome of the report of Mr. Bateson, who went to Rhodesia to report to the Cotton Growing Association on cotton-growing prospects in Rhodesia, is that the Cotton-Growing Association has approved arrangements for cotton-growing in Rhodesia in conjunction with the Chartered Company.

Seeing that the lack of success has hitherto been due to a lack of expert advice, it has been decided to send out an expert to advise all the farmers between Livingstone and Broken Hill. An experimental farm will be opened for training both Europeans and natives, and a ginning press will be established available for all the farmers in the district. It is proposed to begin with a plantation of 200 acres in the first season, and these can be extended afterwards. It is anticipated that by the close of the second season, sufficient data will have been obtained to prove whether cotton-growing can be made a commercial success.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S WARNING.

Invited to Stand for New York Governorship.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Mr. Roosevelt has refused to attend a banquet at Chicago, unless an invitation to a Senator accused of bribery is cancelled. The committee of the banquet have complied with his request.

Speaking at Freeport, Illinois, Mr. Roosevelt warned the politicians and the Corporations, never to hope for favour at his hands, if he is in a position and power.

LATER.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Chicago, accused the Illinois legislature of the foulest and most base corruption and most infamous treason. If people were content to send corruptionists to State and National legislatures people would get the Government they deserved and bad Government it will be.

Mr. Hearst has invited Mr. Roosevelt to stand for the Governorship of New York State promising him the support of the Independence party.

WELSH COLLIERS' STRIKE.

Postponement Resented.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Cambrian colliers have postponed strike in deference to advice of their leader 'Mabon.' The announcement of the postponement was received with hoots, and a crowd of thousands in Cardiff rushed to the institute, where the officials were holding a meeting and broke the furniture and assaulted the leaders.

AUSTRALIAN NEW FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Note Issue.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter wires from Melbourne that after an all-night debate in which there was much obstruction, the House of Representatives passed by 30 votes to 11, credits of £55,000 for works in connection with the new Federal Capital, including a military college.

The bill providing for the Federal note issue, was passed by both Houses. It includes ten shilling notes.

AN I. C. S. MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The marriage took place yesterday between Mr. Courtenay Latimer, I.C.S., and Miss Isabel Aikman, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Aikman, late I.C.S., the ceremony took place at St. Stephen's Church, Gloucester Road the Rt. Rev. Alfred Clifford, late Bishop of Lucknow, officiating.

FRAUDULENT BILLS OF LADING.

The Question of Guarantees.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A Sub-Committee of London bankers today discussed the question of guarantees against fraudulent American Cotton Bills of Lading. Their decision will be communicated to a full Committee on Wednesday. Meanwhile the decision is kept secret.

A JAPANESE PRINCE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Prince Tokugawa has left London for Japan.

NEW ASTRONOMER-ROYAL.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Mr. F. W. Dyson, Astronomer-Royal of Scotland, has been appointed Astronomer-Royal in succession to Sir William Christie, who is retiring.

[Frank Watson Dyson was born on the 8th January 1868. Was secretary for the Royal Astronomical Society from 1899-1905, and Chief Assistant, Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from 1894-1905. He had been Astronomer-Royal, Scotland, since 1905.]

COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT. SUTOR.

Publication without Permission.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Court-martial on Lieutenant Sutor, of the R. G. A., was opened at Tynemouth today. He was charged with a breach of the regulations by publishing the pamphlet without permission. He pleaded 'Not guilty.'

The pamphlet, which contains fifteen thousand words, was read, the members of the Court taking turns in reading.

The Court upheld the instructions of the Judge Advocate that the merits of the pamphlet could not be raised.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

General Altham, cross-examined by Lieutenant Sutor, for three hours, admitted that medical opinion had been obtained as to Lieut. Sutor's sanity as a result of a confidential report by an officer. Lieutenant Sutor calls Mr. Haldane as a witness to-day.

PRINCE OF WALES.

To be Invested at Carnarvon.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

It is officially stated that the King has acceded to the wish of the Welsh people that the ancient custom of the investiture of the Prince of Wales shall be revived. The ceremony will take place at Carnarvon Castle in July.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

There has been keen rivalry among Welsh towns for the honour of being the scene of the investiture of the Prince, Carmarthen, Carnarvon and Cardiff being the chief rivals. It is hoped that the ceremony will be the occasion of a great national gathering and an imposing naval and military display.

AMERICAN TEXTILE REGULATION.

Modification to Meet Objections.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter wires from Washington that modification regarding the Consular textile regulation has been partially drafted in Conference with the Treasury Department. While full changes in connection with the imports are not known, it can be stated that all points to which England and France objected have been taken up, and it is believed that their objections will be met, although the principle requiring samples of all goods to be deposited at the Consulate, is rigidly maintained.

GREEK ASSEMBLY.

Cretans Relinquish their Seats.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

In compliance with the pressure exerted by the Powers, the Cretans elected to the Greek Assembly have declined election.

MONTENEGRIN REJOICINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Reuter wires from Cettinje that the Jubilee celebrations closed to-day when the King, Princely guests and all the Royal Family went to Antivari for a farewell luncheon on board a Russian battleship. Afterwards the Russian squadron sailed with the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess Nicholas Nicolaievitch.

THE SHIPBUILDING STRIKE.

Men in a Fractious Mood.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Officials are uneasy at the attitude of the boilermakers, whose dissatisfaction has been emphasised by proceedings at several branch meetings. It is announced that at Blyth the men voted against supporting their leaders. The Secretary appealed to the commonsense of the men to prevent sectional strikes.

EXPLOSION ON A BATTLESHIP.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An explosion has occurred on the battleship "North Dakota" at Ocean City, as a result of oil-fuel tests. Three men were killed and seven injured.

IRISH PARTY SQUABBLES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A demonstration by the O'Brionites at Dundalk last night was broken up by the Redmondites. The windows of the hotel were stoned and the police made a baton charge, injuring several. One of the injured was taken to hospital.

SIR IAN HAMILTON.

Goes to Malta this Month.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter wires from Malta that Sir Ian Hamilton will arrive at the end of September. It is believed that he will make a long stay in the Mediterranean.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS IN CANADA.

Large Number of Bishops Present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Montreal telegrams report that a solemn mass held in the Church of Notre Dame was packed Two Cardinals, 150 archbishops and bishops and two thousand priests took part. The scene was without a parallel in Canadian ecclesiastical annals. It is remarked that at the Premier's luncheon at Quebec in honour of the Eucharistic Congress Cardinal Vannutelli in a graceful language proposed the toast of the King before that of the hope.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Airships in Action.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

During German army manœuvres a airship-gun bombarded the Parseval airship at a height of three thousand yards, firing rockets. The airship withdrawing was adjudged to be uninjured.

LORD KITCHENER.

Buys Historical Estate.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The *Daily Express* understands that Lord Kitchener has taken the historic estate of Broome Park, of four hundred acres, near Canterbury.

LORD ROSEBERY'S MISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Lord Rosebery's mission to announce the accession of King George has left for Vienna.

STRANDED "RAUENFELS."

Proceeds to Calcutta.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The "Rauenfels" has been refloated and has proceeded to Calcutta.

PURCHASE OF CRYSTAL PALACE.

Proposed Memorial to King Edward.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Earl of Plymouth, in the letter to the press, suggests the establishment of a fund of £750,000 to acquire the Crystal Palace as a memorial to King Edward for use as an Imperial centre.

MONOPLANE HEIGHT RECORD.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Reuter wires from Issy-les-Moulineaux that Chavez has reached a height of 8,790 feet in his monoplane, establishing a record.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Doncaster Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The race for the Doncaster Cup was run this afternoon. Result :—

Bronzino	1
Bachelors Double	2
Royal Realm	3

Five ran. The race was won by six lengths, with four lengths between the second and third.

Betting at the start was.—2 to 1 against Bronzino; 11 to 8 against Bachelor's Double, and 6 to 1 against Royal Realm.

RANGOON TRIPLE MURDER CASE.

Accused Sentenced to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

In connection with the recent Henzada tragedy in which a Farman was charged with triple murder, in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner, of his wife, sister-in-law and a fellow servant, the Sessions Judge has passed the capital sentence on the accused and he is appealing to the Chief Court.

RANGOON RACING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

The Chief Judge to-day passed orders in the matter of Mahomed Ebrahim, owner of the race pony, "Gulab," who was discharged last month by the District Magistrate on prosecution by the Secretary, Rangoon Races, on charges of cheating and forgery, have now applied to the Court to direct the deletion of certain remarks from the Judgment by the Magistrate to the effect that witnesses for the prosecution had been got at by the defence by bribery. The Judge found the Magistrate's remarks were warranted by the evidence and directed the record to be returned with his orders thereon.

It will interest the "Grand Old Man of India," says our London correspondent, to know that he is not forgotten by his many friends on that side and that a reception was to be held at the Holborn Restaurant in celebration of his eighty-fifth birthday. Unfortunately the interesting event occurred at a period of the year when so many people are away holiday-making.—I never remember an August when London was so empty as it is now—but all who can attend will, I am sure, gladly avail themselves of the privilege.

THE DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

A Curious Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A curious situation has arisen in connection with the Dumraon Raj case. As stated yesterday Mr. Justice Woodroffe has issued a rule on the Bengal Court of Wards to show cause why they should not make over the possession of the estate to plaintiff in the recent suit whom they dispossessed, but in favour of whose claim to the estate judgment has now been given by the District Judge of Arrah. This rule was granted yesterday afternoon, but it appears earlier in the day Counsel representing the Court of Wards appeared before Justices Vincent and Sharufuddin and obtained the admission of an appeal against the judgment of the Judge of Arrah and also obtained a rule calling upon the other side to show cause why all the proceedings under the decree should not be stayed pending the hearing of the appeal. This rule will be heard after the vacation and in the meanwhile their Lordships ordered all proceedings to be stopped. It remains to be seen what will happen when Mr. Justice Woodroffe's rule is heard, but a curious situation would be created if the rule were made absolute and the Court of Wards had an order from one Judge to make over immediate possession and two other Judges an order that all proceedings under the decree ordering them to deliver up the estate should be stayed.

NEW JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

Within recent years a number of the Joint Stock Companies have been floated in the districts of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, but receipts under the head of profit of the companies were nil. In the previous year a solitary coal company had paid the sum of Rs. 181 on its profits, but last year its profits had diminished.

OLD RUPEE COINAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has addressed the Punjab Chamber of Commerce on the subject of coins of 1835 and 1840 mintage. Coins of these issues are being withdrawn from circulation and the Deputy Commissioner states that it has been brought to the notice of Government that such coins are rejected by Railways and Post Office. In order to obviate inconvenience to the public he has been directed to publish the fact that such coins are freely accepted as current coins at Government Treasuries under the ordinary rules applying to coins and the public are invited to co-operate with Government by bringing to notice any instance of rejection of genuine coins of 1832 and 1840 issues.

WHEAT EXPORT FROM KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

During the week ending the 5th instant. 117,966 cwts of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi. The total exports since 1st January 1910 rose up to 12,384,671 cwts or 605,554 cwts more than for the corresponding period of 1909.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS.

Provision Made by State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

A Lahore Divisional order contains new rules for the provision of widows and orphans of British soldiers and for women and children of European descent who are living in poverty. It fixes an allowance not exceeding Rs. 25 per mensem for each widow and Rs. 10 for each child. Children of the school going age will be sent to a suitable orphanage or boarding school or to the Lawrence Military Asylum and a capitation fee not exceeding Rs. 10 will be granted for each child admitted to an institution other than the Lawrence Military Asylums. Conveyance when necessary will be borne by the State.

PUNJAB CLUB SERVANTS' MURDER.

Culprit Confesses the Crime.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

With regard to the murder of the Punjab Club servant and his wife Joseph a man who was suspected of the crime gave himself up to the police yesterday. He confessed to committing the murders.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The following Press Communique has been issued :—"The Secretary of State has sanctioned the revival of the appointments of a second Financial Commissioner in the Punjab and a Third Secretary to the Punjab Government and the abolition of the appointment of Settlement Commissioner and Excise Commissioner in that province.

PATHAN SUSPECTS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

In connection with the arrest of two Pathans at Cawnpore at the Railway Station in whose possession the police found the complete parts of five Le Metford Rifles. Inspector Ali Hassein arrived in Calcutta and appeared before the Commissioner of Police and handed over the rifles and parts. Some months ago it may be remembered a theft of rifles and parts of rifles was committed at the Dum Dum small arms factory and it is believed that these rifles are part of the proceeds.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

Rear Admiral Slane of "Hyacinth" came ashore on arrival of the steamer this morning and after visiting Government House returned to the steamer followed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE AT THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Address to the Students.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke visited the Fergusson College on Thursday being conducted by the Principal Mr. Paranjpye, over the classes, he was shown over the Physical and Biological Laboratories. He was then taken to the new cricket ground which has been recently levelled and to the pavilion and gymnasium. His Excellency was pleased with the performance on the cane-rope, and the wrestling done by some of the students. After going over the College Botanical Garden, he addressed a few words to the students in the College Hall. After the address His Excellency was garlanded and left amidst the cheers of the students.

His Excellency spoke as follows :—

Students of Fergusson College.—Your Principal asked me some time ago if I would address you, and in agreeing to his request my only wish is to find words which might be helpful and encouraging to you in your Collegiate careers and in the arena of life that lies before you. India has many and varied needs which we are endeavouring to fulfil; but I need hardly tell you that there is work to be done that no Government can accomplish—work that depends upon the efforts of Indians and most especially upon the educated classes, who can be a power for good or for evil in accordance with the views they take of their responsibilities and the accuracy of the knowledge upon which those views are founded. I suppose that you have all, in greater or less degree, imbibed the idea of Indian nationhood. That is a fine idea, worthy to be cherished and to be worked for. I hope you will hold fast to it, but there are several points which you must never be tempted to forget. The national idea as it presents itself to you is of modern origin and your conception of it is borrowed wholly from the Western learning which has been introduced into this country by the British Government. The Romans were never a nation in the sense in which we understand the word. They were a masterful people who subjugated the peoples of the ancient world and governed them for a time with more or less success. The Greeks never approximated to real nationhood and were in the position of small States generally engaged in fighting one another or their own colonists. India has never known nationhood, as the most cursory study of her history will tell you. Successive waves of immigrants or invaders of many races have swept into this great country, submerging, displacing, only partially mingling with their predecessors or the aboriginal inhabitants. The result has been a chaos of races and customs in which there is no doubt but numberless elements of inherent binding force in the history of India, disruption. It follows that the Pax Britannica, until the establishment of the Pax [illegible] seeks of war and internecine conflict. You are living in times when peace and orderly government prevail throughout India, and it is quite natural that in such conditions the achievement of nationhood may seem an easy task. All the disruptive forces are held in check. Of foreign aggression you know no more than occasional petty frontier raids. Now, if you reflect, I think you will come to the inevitable conclusion that only under the present condition can the building up of an Indian nation gradually proceed and that if these conditions were withdrawn, the antagonism which led to chaos in the past would reassert themselves with fatal effect and the clock which marks the progress of India would be set back a century. It is our object and our duty to lead the mixed races of India onwards towards the time when a nation will have been built up capable of self-government. It seems to me that there are signs that the process is already going on. I note movements such as the Indian mission to the depressed classes which must tend to inculcate the sense of brotherhood. In the great City of Bombay there is more and more harmonious mingling of races and creeds for commercial purposes, and the same may be said of other large towns. This is a distinct gain, while the large and liberal system of Local Self-Government tends in the same direction, and much may be hoped from the great extension of the Legislative Council where representative men of different types will meet with the common object of securing the peaceful progress of the people. But much more is needed. In a nation, as you conceive it, there can be no depressed and untouchable classes which in India number nearly 60 millions. The sharp cleavages which caste rules have created are wholly incompatible with nationhood. We sometimes speak loosely of Oriental nations; but the Japanese alone of Oriental peoples have reached nationhood as may the Chinese many years hence. If you have any knowledge of the history and characteristic of the Japanese you will readily understand why they have become a nation and you will see the inherent and essential differences between them and the many races that make up the Indian people.

One of the effects of the Western Education which you are receiving is that it tends to promote impatience. I hope that you will try to correct that tendency. All the great movements which have benefited mankind have been slow, and the welding together of the heterogeneous peoples of India into a nation must take many generations. Everyone of you can help towards that great end by co-operating with Government in securing the only conditions which can lead to its accomplishment. But—more than that—you can each of you assist by promoting good will, mutual trust, and generous toleration among your communities. Many of the Colleges in England furnish missionary bodies which are working to raise the poorest classes. Can you not help by giving some of your time to educating the depressed classes in Poona, or at least by using your influence in admitting them on equal terms to the schools from which they are excluded by your own unwritten laws?

You perhaps think that Government are unreasonably and oppressively desirous of keeping you from acquiring knowledge of or taking interest in politics. I wish to assure you that this is not the case. I was reading the other day an excellent lecture by Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy to some students in Mysore in which he said : "a practical study of politics, or a study of practical politics is essential if you are to be saved from fits of dangerous, useless enthusiasm," and he went on to suggest a useful programme of political study for students. I agree entirely with Mr. Reddy, and as you know I wish to make a general survey of Indian history and of Indian polity compulsory subjects in the University curriculum. What Government do insist upon is that you should not be induced to believe that politics consist solely in preaching doctrines of hatred which have led direct to shameful crimes, and that you should not be tempted to believe random assertions at total variance with the truth simply because you see them in print. We have the evidence of criminals themselves that they were inspired to murder by what they read in print. Surely you can believe that Government are acting in your own best interests by seeking to save you from illusions which have already caused many deaths and misery that cannot be estimated. Whatever may be said of the teaching which, to take to instances only, led directly to the cowardly assassinations of two of the very best friends of Indians, at least it is not politics. Unless and until you have adequate knowledge to enable you to estimate at their value the falsehoods which are current, as I hope you will some day, is it not best that your judgment should not be prematurely warped? Meanwhile, I think it is most desirable that you should be acquiring some knowledge of real politics in order that in years to come you may be able to bring a reasoned judgment to bear upon public questions in India.

I am going to give you an illustration of my meaning. One of the statements which, perhaps more than any other, has helped to produce the assassin is that the British Government inflicts a drain upon India which is rapidly ruining a once prosperous country. I have seen the figures variously given as 50 and 100 crores in each year. I will not enter upon a discussion of this so-called drain, for fear that I should weary you; but I wish to give you some little idea of the kind of examination which you must undertake if you wish to arrive at an honest opinion. In the first place you would ascertain the sum paid by Government in England out of the Indian Revenue, and you will find it is not 100 or even 50 crores but less than 29 1-2 crores. Now obviously a drain is the outgoing of money from a country without any return. I suppose that if the Municipality of Poona purchases a steam roller in England for the benefit of the citizens you would not call that a drain, though you might naturally say you would like the steam roller to be made in India as it certainly will be some day. You would therefore examine the items one by one and apply that test to each of them.

To take one important item you would find that in 1908-1909 about 5 1-4 millions sterling was paid in England as interest on the public debt. That is the charge paid by India for the loan of cheap capital which has made this country what it now is, and has added largely to its wealth. At this point, if you wish to be thorough, you would enquire into the public debts of other countries which have been built up by capital from abroad. You would find that Australia in order to redeem a vast wilderness and to become what it is has incurred a public debt of 248 millions with a population of only 4 1-4 millions. But Australia is part of the British Empire and your enquiries would naturally go further afield. Japan you would find has a debt of nearly 118 millions with a population of about 50 millions, and Argentina nearly 95 1-2 millions with a population of only 6 1-2 millions, while India in 1908 had a total public debt of about 259 3-4 millions with a population of about 232 millions. These figures would give you much food for thought and would lead you on to further enquiries. For example it might occur to you that public expenditure in India was very large, and you would be interested to find that a poor country like Japan with an area much less than the Bombay Presidency including its Native States spends 52 millions a year, while British India in 1908-1909 spent 73 1-2 millions of which only 49 1-2 were net expenditure. Assuming you were acute critics you would perhaps say that these figures do not show all that is called a drain, because British and foreign merchants and others send part of their profits out of India. That, of course, is true and exact figures cannot be obtained; but it would occur to you that these people are also wealth producers for India and that very large numbers of Indians are wholly maintained by their undertakings. You would also doubtless recall the fact that there is an immense drain from England, other European countries and America to India in the shape of contributions to mission work by which many thousands of Indian orphans and children are supported, educated and raised. This is a real drain as there can be no return except the moral satisfaction of helping them in need and of demonstrating the brotherhood of mankind. Lastly it might suggest itself to some of you that more than one-third of India is self-governed and does not share in the drain so that if this drain were ruining British India, enormous comparative prosperity must be visible in the Native States and the people in the former would naturally be flocking by thousands into the latter.

But are there any signs that India is being ruined? On the contrary, there was never any wealth in India comparable to that which now exists and increases. Whole classes have sprung into affluence under British rule. It is quite true that here, as everywhere, the distribution is not all that could be desired. But that the masses are better off than they used to be is beyond all question. In my brief stay among you, of course, I cannot pretend to see improvement: but two old and most respected citizens of Poona have recently told me that they see a marked advance in the standard of life of the cultivators, and my excursion into Indian history tell me plainly that the masses were never so well off, in spite of the vast increase of population which has occurred under Britain Rule. There are, however, three tests which may be accepted as certain signs of prosperity, Land is increasing in value, very largely in some cases. Wages are rising and have risen even in my short time. India continues to import more gold than it exports.

I fear that you will think this a very dull lecture; but I do hope I have been able to make you understand how complicated all such questions are, how much study is required before you can be fit to form opinions upon them, and how dangerous it is to believe bald assertions because they appear in print.

A great College such as this is a little world of its own in which you can learn many lessons of value to you in after life quite apart from the education you are receiving. I am very glad to know that you take an active interest in games. Good games played in the right spirit have a great influence on the formation of character, which is of far greater importance than the acquisition of book learning. The British people have an expression derived from school and College life which indicates clearly the moral value of healthy sports. "To play the game" implies with us the possession of the exact qualities which go to the making of true manhood, true citizenhood and true nationhood. It means that the boy and the man will be ready to sacrifice his own inclinations for the general good. It means that they will be honourable and just in all their dealings, that they will govern their actions in strict accordance with rules more necessary for social unity than for the success of a cricket team, and that they will be staunch to their brothers in a difficulty. I do not think I can wish you anything better now and in your future lives than that you should "play the game" bravely but kindly without self-assertion and with the true spirit of brotherhood. There are some words [illegible] the teaching of Buddha which I should like to impress on your minds. "Root out the love of self. Speak not harshly to any one. Be strong and resolute as iron, with a firm but loving heart." Speaking here as your friend and well wisher I do not think I can give you better advice than that. Fergusson College enjoys the rare privilege of a staff of teachers who give their services for a nominal wage from a sense of duty to their country. I hope that their pupils appreciate that self-sacrifice as much as I do. I am sure they are doing their best to make you good scholars, and I trust that they are as anxious to make you into good men and true citizens of India, able when you go out into the world of life to play a worthy part in the building up of an Indian nation which you will not live to see, but which will assuredly come to pass in the fulness of time, if Indians will work towards this end on the only lines that are possible. That you may all contribute to the object we have in view and that in so doing you will have happy and prosperous lives is my earnest wish for all the students of Fergusson College.

RAILWAY AND SHIPPING LAW ISSUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

A case involving many important issues of the railway and shipping law, is being tried by the Subordinate Judge of Banda. The plaintiff, Baijnath Jugglal, of Cawnpur, sues the East Indian Railway Company and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company for Rs. 4,088 as damages for short delivery of a consignment of rice from Rangoon to Manikpur. The bags on arrival were found torn and slack, and 255 maunds short of the declared weight. The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, through Mr. Chine, urged in defence that they were protected by the terms of the bill of lading and their responsibility ceased entirely on the delivery to the E.I.R. at Howrah. The Railway, for whom Mr. Zutshi appeared, pleaded that they were not liable as the original contract was not with them, and that the rice was booked in a green condition and must have shrunk on the way, and that the consignment was not weighed at Howrah, and that they delivered the bags to the plaintiff in the same condition as they were received. Pleas of limitation and jurisdiction were also raised by both the defendants. A number of witnesses, including the ship's officers and railway officials', have been examined, and the further hearing is postponed, as the Commission sent to Rangoon for the examination of the Hon'bleMr. Stikeman, President of the Chamber of Commerce, had not yet returned.

FINDING OF BOMBS AND ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

A Naraingani correspondent confirms the report of the finding of eleven bombs, four swords, many torches and other materials at the house of Lalit Chunder Chowdhury, of Deorbhong village, in the Munshiganj subdivision. Mr. Dundas, Pplice Superintendent of Dacca, went to Munshiganj and arrested many persons in connection with this find.

THE "Empire" says it is strongly rumoured that Mr. S. L. Maddox, I.C.S., Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, will be the next Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET AT POONA.

Big Win for the Parsees.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SECOND DAY.

POONA, Sept. 9.

The match between the Presidency and Parsi, was resumed this morning, a start being made at 11-30. The wicket was in the same condition as yesterday, being fast and true, and there was no reason why the Presidency should not have run up as big a total as the Parsis on such a plumb pitch. The Parsis expected their premier bowler Warden, to get the Presidency out for a small total.

The contest resulted this afternoon in a handsome win for the Parsis by the substantial margin of an innings and 186 runs. The result was somewhat in the nature of a surprise, for although the Parsis had knocked up on the previous day one of the biggest scores ever seen in these matches, it was expected that the Presidency would at least run up a respectable total and would not allow the Parsis to have an easy walk over. This expectation has, however, remained unrealised in a most unaccountable manner. Indeed, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to account for the couple of batting collapses that took place to-day. It cannot be denied that the Presidency defence, though much below that of previous years, was fairly strong, including as the team did batsmen of the calibre of Brooke, Christie, Burnham, Tillard and Anstruther, and yet in a most unaccountable manner all the Presidency batsmen, except Brooke, failed to come off. The wicket was a plumb pitch and was in as fine a condition as when the Parsi had a knock on it. Indeed, when the Presidency resumed their first venture this morning, an experienced sportsman was heard to remark that there was no reason why the Englishmen should not run up as quite as big or perhaps even a bigger total than the one their opponents had piled up the day before. In the first innings Warden, Madon and Watcha got them out for 119, and in the second Watcha dismissed them for an yet smaller total. The Presidency had some excuse for their failure in the second attempt, for Watcha was sending down balls that broke in tremendously from both sides and which were well nigh unplayable. But the procession to and from the wickets which took place in the first innings was one which it is difficult to account, for there was only one thing which might be regarded as an extenuating circumstances and it was that the Presidency had an extraordinary run of ill-luck throughout the day. Simms, the Sussex amateur, was run out just when he seemed to have started on a merry career in the second innings, while Sprott and Burnham were l-b-w and Wattis hit his own wickets. The outstanding feature of the day's batting was the fine faultless innings of Lieut. Brooke. His was perhaps the only oasis in the dreary waste of the Presidency batting failure to-day. Going in third he was eighth man out and how patiently he batted might be gathered from the fact that he was more than two hours at the wickets for his 42 runs. He struggled manfully to avert a complete disaster and save at least the follow-on, but he was not backed up sufficiently and the sorry and rare spectacle was witnessed of the Presidency having to follow on. Mention should be made of Sprott, the Presidency skipper's attempts in the two innings, although he did not knock up a very big total. He made two very useful contributions, scoring 15 in each innings, and he met the Parsi bowling with confidence. Watcha carried off the bowling honours of the day. His analysis of 7 wickets for 39 runs was a splendid bowling performance which he might well be proud of. The Parsis deserve to be congratulated on gaining such a handsome victory.

Anstruther the not out of yesterday and Lieut. Brooks faced the bowling of Warden and Madan. Warden sent down amaiden to Brooke and Madan to Anstruther. Brooke then opened the Presidency account with a single off Warden in the next over, and Anstruther cut the same bowler for four. A disaster then befel the Presidency, as in his next over, Warden had Anstruther caught by Chothia in the slips (5-2-4). The stars was then an inauspicious one for the Presidency, as they lost two wickets including that of a [illegible] but like Anstruther, for only five runs, and consequently Brooke and the newcomer Tillard, began to play a very careful game, especially as Warden was sending down some very fine balls. Warden sent down two more maiden overs, after Tillard then nicely driving Madon to the eastern boundary telegraphed the first decade. Brooke then responded with three off Warden in the next over. The slow rate at which runs were coming, may be gathered from the fact that the first decade took half an hour. The second decade, however, quickly followed the first. Both batsmen appeared to be well set and the rate of scoring was getting faster, and it was therefore a misfortune that just when matters were assuming a comparatively bright aspect for the Presidency, Tillard succumbed to a fine break from Madon (26-3-11). Yet another and a greater disaster was in store for the Presidency, as almost immediately after they lost Christie, who had taken Tillard's place. Christie had the misfortune to be bowled off his pads (27-4-0). Burnham, of Mhow, who joined Brooke got a couple of singles and then nicely placed Warden to the leg for three. He, however, did not stay long at the wickets as he had made only 9 when a successful appeal for l-b-w. was made against him off Madon (28-5-9). Simms joined Brooke, who had all along been playing a steady watchful game. Simms hit out in characteristic fashion, and soon sent up the half century amid cheers. At 57, Watcha was put on to bowl in place of Madon at the Council Hall end. A little later Brooke telegraphed the sixth decade. The spell of disasters which the Presidency had been undergoing, did not seem to have been broken as yet, as with the total at 62, Simms gave an easy chance to Watcha which was held by him (62-6-14). Watts now partnered Brooke. The two gradually raised the score and two more decades were telegraphed. At this stage Watts had a life, being missed in the slips by Madon off Warden. He, however, did not survive this long, as with the total at 86 he returned to the pavilion, having hit the wickets while playing to a ball off Madon. The outgoing batsman had assisted Brooke in adding 24 for the seventh wicket (86-7-9). Sprott the Presidency keeper now was associated with Brooke. The ninth decade was telegraphed. The greatest disaster that could befall the Presidency then occurred, as with the total at 96, Brooke who had been playing a fine game, succumbed to a ball of Watcha (96-8-43). Phillips was the next man in and scored a single and was then bowled by Watcha (98-9-1). Play was at this stage adjourned for lunch.

On resumption of play after lunch Stileman joined Sprott and scored a single off Watcha. Sprott, then, getting a single off the same bowler, telegraphed the century amid loud cheers. The Presidency skipper then opening his shoulders sent Watcha to the boundary for four. Sprott had made the pace a bit too hot to suit the Parsi captain who now put on Madon again to bowl in place of Watcha at the Council Hall end. A few minutes later Stileman was caught in long field by Chothia off Warden. The Presidency first innings thus terminated with the total at 119 (119-10-5).

As the Presidency had failed to save the follow-on, they went in to bat a second time after the usual interval at 2-45 p. m. As the Parsis had made 385 and the Presidency 119, the latter entered upon their second innings and with an adverse balance of 267. Simms and Sprott were the first two representatives of the Presidency, the Parsis' attack being entrusted to Dinshaw, of Karachi, at the Gymkhana end and Watcha at the Council Hall end. The Sussex amateur opened merrily by nicely putting Dinshaw to the leg for four. Shortly, however, he met with a piece of bad luck as in attempting to snatch a run off Dinshaw he was run out (6-1-6). Brooke, who was the next man in had a short existence at the wickets this time. Watcha broke through his defence before he had scored a single (7-2-0). Christie now joined Sprott who, cutting Dinshaw for four, put up the first decade and again hit the same bowler for a like number of runs. Another disaster then befell the Presidency, as Christie, too, returned to the pavilion without scoring a single, Watcha clean bowling him with a fine break (15-3-0). Burnham partnered Sprott. Both the batsmen made some very fine strokes and raised the total to 30, when Sprott, who had been playing fine attractive game was l-b-w to Watcha. The Presidency Captain had contributed an useful 15 (30-4-15) Stileman who was the next man in scored two singles and then returned to the pavilion being held in the slips by Dinshaw off Watcha. Burnham

hitting Watcha to leg for a triplet, telegraphed the fourth decade, but a little later was caught in the long field by Dabash off Dinshaw (44-6-18). The Mhow player had contributed 18 in free style. Anstruther partnered Tillard who skied a ball off Watcha and was missed in the long field by Parekh. The half century was then telegraphed. The total stood at 57 when Anstruther was caught by Watcha off his own delivery (57-7-7). Watts, who was the next man in, made three and then returned to the pavilion, Watcha getting past his defence with a nice delivery (61-8-3). Phillips, the next man in, opened his account with a single off Watcha. With the total at 69 Tillard succumbed to Watcha. The outgoing batsman had played well for his 15 (68-9-15). Ward was the last man in. With the total at 81, Dubash clean bowled Ward (81-10-7). And the Presidency second innings thus terminated for 81. The Parsees thus won the match by an innings and 186 runs. Scores :—

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

D Driver, b Anstruther ...	...	36
N M Dinshaw, c Christie, b Simms ...		35
R P Meherhomji (Capt.), c Sprott, b Anstruther	...	65
S M Chothia, c Christie, b Watts ...		51
H Mulla, c and b Burnham ...		36
D Kapadia, c Christie, b Burnham...		27
M Parekh, b Phillips ...	...	66
J Warden, b Simms ...	...	13
J Dubash, run out ...	...	14
M Watcha, c Stilemen, b Phillips ...		4
S Madon, not out ...	...	0
Extras ...	...	39
Total ...	...	386

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

L B Ward, b Warden ...	...	0
Captain Anstruther, c Chothia, b Warden	...	4
F R R Brooke, b Watcha ...	...	43
Capt Tillard, b Madon ...	...	11
Christie, b Warden ...	...	0
Burnham, l-b-w, b Madon ...	...	9
Simms, c and b Watcha ...	...	14
Watts, hit wicket, b Madon ...		9
F L Sprott (Capt), not out...	...	15
G G Phillips, b Watcha ...	...	1
F F Stileman, c Chothia, b Warden...		5
Extras ...	...	8
Total ...		119

2nd Innings.

Simms, run out	...	6
Sprott (Capt), l-b-w, b Watcha	...	15
Brooke, b Watcha ...	...	0
Christie, b Watcha ...	...	0
Burnham, c Dubash, b Dinshaw	...	18
Stilemen, c Dinshaw, b Watcha		2
Tillard, b Watcha ...	...	15
Anstruther, c and b Watcha		7
Watts, b Watcha... ...	...	3
Phillips, not out... ...	...	5
Ward, b Dubash ...	...	7
Extras... ...	...	3
Total...		81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS.

	1st Innings. O	R	M	W
Simms.....	23	96	2	2
Ward	21	85	2	0
Burnham.....	15	48	3	2
Anstruther ...	16	15	2	2
Watts	12	34	3	1
Phillips	3	9	0	2

PRESIDENCY.

	1st Innings. O	R	M	W
Warden	29	49	9	4
Madon	26	30	9	3
Watcha	8	26	0	3
Dinshaw	6	6	2	0

	2nd Innings. O	R	M	W
Dinshaw.....	7	19	1	1
Watcha	11	39	0	7
Dubash	4	10	1	1

THOMAS COOK AND SONS vs. BOMBAY GAS COMPANY'S S. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Thursday the 8th instant between Thomas Cook & Sons Cricket Club and the Bombay Gas Company's Social Club, and resulted in an easy win for the latter by 44 runs:—

THOS. COOK CRICKET CLUB.

Vaida, c Chonker, b Kale ...	...	11
Wacke, b Pitale ...	...	5
Chandawar, b Sadanand ...	...	6
Elliott, run out ...	...	7
Jervis, b Pitale ...	...	0
Ragnesh, run out	...	2
Bhur, b Sadanand ...	...	0
Shripad, self out, b Sadanand...		0
Chikramani, b Sadanand ...	...	0
Shivarao, not out ...	...	3
Michael, b Sadanand...	...	1
Total ...		35

BOMBAY GAS CO'S. SOCIAL CLUB.

R Edwards, hit wicket, b Shripad	...	25
W Challice, b Shripad ...	...	7
A B Cromarty, b Shripad ...	...	4
A Peters, c Jervis, b Shivrao ...	...	20
J V Paisley, b Shripad ...	...	6
R Chonker, b Shripad ...	...	8
G Weeds, l-b-w, b Shripad ...	...	0
S Sadanand, b Shripad ...	...	0
C J Leb, not out	...	3
B.N Kale, l-b-w b Shripad ...	...	0
B Pitale, b Shripad	...	6
Extras ...	...	6
Total ...		79

GOVT. DOCKYARD C. C. vs. H. M.'S MINT C. C.

This match was played on 8th September at the Oval.

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD C. C.

First Innings.

Hearn, c Ramrao, b Pais ...	...	17
Wasker, b Ramrao	...	2
Horne, b Ramrao	...	0
Lt Manndrell, b Ramrao ...	...	0
Lt Turbett, st Guidera, b Pais ..	...	15
Laxton, c Hildreth, b Pais ...	...	0
Goodsir, b Ramrao	...	4
Pitt, c Kamat, b Ramrao ...	...	0
Lynch, b Ramrao	...	1
Carey, b Ramrao	...	1
Tavde, not out	...	3
Extras	...	7
Total...		50

Second Innings.

Hearn, b Hildreth	...	0
Wasker, b Hildreth	...	8
Horne, b Ramrao	...	10
Lt Manndrell, not out... ...	...	21
Lt Turbett, c Nanin, b Ramrao	...	0
Laxton, b Ramrao	...	4
Goodsir, c Robinson, b Aban ...		11
Pitt, b Aban	...	0
Lynch, st Guidera, b Pais ...	...	0
Carey, b Ramrao	...	4
Tavde, b Aban	...	1
Extras... ...	...	3
Total...		62

H M'S MINT C. C.

Pais Sr, run out	...	48
Aban, c Wasker, b Pitt ...	...	12
Kanoo, b Carey	...	4
Kamat, c and b Carey ...	...	2
Hildreth, b Manndrell ...	...	52
Pais Jr, b Manndrell... ...	...	1
Ramrao, b Turbett	...	46
Guidera, b Turbett	...	2
Robinson, b Manndrell ...	...	0
Dinanath, b Manndrell ...	...	6
Mackay, not out	...	1
Extras... ...	...	38
Total...		212

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation on Thursday, Colonel Formby moved a resolution recommending the creation of a Madras Improvement Trust, but the resolution did not find much support and was eventually

FOOTBALL.

Rovers' Junior Tournament.

Below is given list of drawings for the above Tournament, which commences to-day :—

Saturday, 1909-10 and following dates.

1st Round.

St. Mary's (b) vs. Cathedral High School } To be played on Coopersage 4-30 p.m.

BYES.

St Mary's (a)
B E S (a)
B E S (b)

2nd Round.

St Mary's (a) } 2
B E S (b) } 5-30 p.m.

Winners of No. 1 } 3
B E S (a) } Do.

FINAL.

Winners of No. 2 play Winners of No. 3.

Draws will be played off the following evening.

BASEBALL.

U. S. S. "Petrel" vs. U. S. S. "Wheeling."

Quite a large number of spectators gathered on the Bombay Gymkhana ground last evening, to see the game of Baseball, which is quite a novelty to the Bombay public, played by the above teams. After a very even and exciting match the "Petrel" men ran out winners by 7 runs to 4.

Result:—U.S.S. "Petrel."...7 U.S.S. "Wheeling" 4.

Teams :—U.S.S. "Petrel."...—U.S.S. "Wheeling."

McIvanny	C.F.	.....Stauffer.
Hall	3 B.	.....Jennings.
Smith	C.	.....Whitehead.
McDevitt.....	P.	.....Neller.
Rhoades	L.F.	.....Hodgkinson.
Hook	2 B.	.....Garza.
Dobbin	1 B.	.....Cleary.
Fox	R.F.	.....Goldschmidt.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 9.

The Calcutta Rugby Cup Tournament commenced to-day, there being only one game of the first round fixed for the day, namely, between the Highlander. Light Infantry from Lucknow and the King's Shropshire Light Infantry from Dum Dum. The game which was well contested resulted in a victory for the Shropshires by five points to three or a goal to a try. The Higlanders were undoubtedly the better team on the day's play, their superiority, both in the scrum and in loose, being marked throughout. They kept the Shropshires mainly on defensive, but their forwards threw away many splendid chances by unnecessary kicking from close quarters. Tackling was very vigorous on both sides. Lieutenant Tilburn, of the Highlanders, played a superb game at three-quarter. The Shropshires scored a try during the initial half, the try being converted from an extremely difficult angle. The H. L. I. scored a try through Clarke after ends had been changed, but he failed to majorise.

To-morrow the United Service play Calcutta and the West Ridings meet Dalhousie. Mr. Brown, a Scotch International, supervised the game.

S. I. R. ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 9.

The S. I. Rifle Association. Results up to 2 p.m. to-day show that the Spencer prize has been won by Corpl. Patterson, of the South India Railway Vols, with a possible Sergt. Alcock and Lance-Sergt. Williams, of the G.I.P. Railway Vols., being second and third with 34 each. The Bench and Bar prize was annexed by Col.-Sergt.-Redwood, of the Leicesters, second with 33 and Lce.-Sergt. Wilson, Madras, and S. M. Railway Vol. 32, Corpl. Holly, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer heads the list for the practice unlimited series at 600 yards with 35 points receiving Rs. 56, Sergt. Alcock of the same Corps second. The daily Sweepstakes 600 yards go to Lce.-Sergt. Williams, G. I. P. Railway Vols., Sergt. Alcock of the same Corps second. The residents' stakes have been won by the 29th Lancers.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

As a result of the recent crisis in native financial circles, says the "North-China Herald", a notification has been issued by the foreign banks to the effect that from Monday next, August 22, inclusive, delivery orders for goods will not be granted against native bank orders of longer currency than five days. The present five-day order payable on the sixth day will not be accepted in future. Moreover no native orders of over five days' currency will be discounted or financed in any way. This decision of the foreign banks has been circulated among local firms and it remains to be seen with what success this step meets. At the time of the recent failures among native banks it was generally felt that the only satisfactory method of avoiding a repetition of the crisis would be to do away with these bank orders and introduce the cash system. In the absence of a fixed currency, however, this measure, it was realized, would in practice prove impossible, and as the next best substitute, the abolition of the ten-day orders in favour of five day orders was decided upon. It is not to be supposed that the Chinese will approve of this innovation, but if the foreign firms offer a united front, there can be little doubt that the measure can be carried. Any serious defection will of necessity defeat the scheme.

AT THE MIXED COURT.

There was considerable excitement at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning when it became known that the Magistrate had received an order from the Shanghai Taotai to send Zau Yihchin (Ching Yue) and Teh Chan-pau (Pao Kong) to him at once. The message was conveyed to Magistrate Pao Yi by the Taotai's Secretary, who waited for an answer. Mr. C. F. Garstin (British Assessor), who was sitting on the Bench that day with the Magistrate, Pao Yi communicated with H. B. M's Consulate-General and after a short time Mr. J. P. Jameson (American Assessor) arrived at the Court and a consultation took place. The lawyers interested in the proceeding were also early in attendance. The British Assessor and the Magistrate Pao Yi, proceeded to hear ordinary cases. About the middle of the morning the British Assessor and the Magistrate left the Bench and there was a further consultation with the American Assessor. After some delay the British Assessor again used the telephone and then the Court resumed its sitting. It was understood that the two Chinese would not be handed over that day the surrender having been objected to at the instance of the American Consul-General.

The urgency of the matter lay in the fact that the Taotai wished to hold a trial and had stated that Ching Yue's attendance was necessary, so that he might explain matters and reveal all his assets.

There was a large gathering of the friends and business acquaintances of the compradores at the Court during the morning and all sorts of wild rumours were being circulated. As an illustration of the degree of feeling shown in the matter it may be stated that one man was asserting that the Taotai had received orders from Peking to the effect that Ching Yue must be handed over to him and that as he had issued fraudulent delivery orders he should be strangled according to Chinese law. This man pointed out that as the Taotai was alleged to be a personal enemy of Ching Yue, he would not be dilatory in carrying out such instructions. Another rumour was that the Taotai himself had petitioned the Throne to order that Ching Yue be handed over to the Chinese authorities and dealt with according to the severest laws.

It must be remembered that the fraudulent actions on the part of Ching Yue prior to his failure are only alleged ; they have not been proved. It does not appear obvious why Ching Yue should not be tried first in the Mixed Court ; and if fraudulent act are proved, rendering him liable to imprisonment for more than five years, he can at once be handed over to the Taotai.

Five of the six men who were sent to the City on Monday, and who were sent back, as already stated, to the mixed Court at 1 a.m. on Tuesday, are still in the Mixed Court cells. The sixth man, a bank shroff, detained by the Taotai.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 26.

THE armoured cruiser Defence will escort the Duke of Connaught on his voyage to South Africa.

The funeral of Miss Florence Nightingale took place on Aug. 20 at East Wellow, near Romsey, Hants. A Memorial Service held in St. Paul's Cathedral was attended by a very large congregation.

At a meeting of the British Commissioners for the Brussels, Rome, and Turin Exhibitions, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the decision of the Government to undertake the reorganisation of the British Section at the Brussels Exhibition received warm support.

The Dublin Horse Show opened on Aug. 23 with great success.

The joint board of the Labour organisations met on Aug. 23 to discuss the Osborne judgment, and decided that the rights of trade unions "must be restored at once."

The report of the Executive Committee of the Irish Landowners' Convention, which meets at Dublin, refers to the stoppage of land-purchase negotiations due to the present Government's Land Act, the "mischievous provisions" of which in the belief of the Committee, will not be allowed to remain for long on the Statue Book.

The new direct wire connecting Montreal with the Banfield Creek Cable station has been completed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and has just been handed over to the Pacific Cable Board. As a result it is expected that there will be a great improvement in the accuracy of the Pacific cable service and a reduction in the time of transmission between Australasia and London.

The new battleship "Orion" was launched at Portsmouth on Aug. 20. The King and Queen of Spain were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Marchioness of Winchester.

The "Portsmouth Evening News" gives currency to a report, based on "excellent authority," to the effect that the Admiralty is on the point of ordering a battleship to be laid down which will be driven by internal combustion engines.

The Prince of Wales's Prize was won at the National Artillery Competition in the Isle of Wight by No. 4 Company of the East Riding Royal Garrison Art. from Hull.

A Divisional Court has granted an application for a rule nisi against a London newspaper regarding statements bearing on the Crippen murder case.

Crippen and Le Neve sailed for England on Aug. 20 by the White Star liner Megantic, which is due to arrive at Liverpool to-morrow, Aug. 27.

At the Marylebone Police Court on Aug. 24 Walter Perris, alias William Simpson, described as a clerk, was committed for trial on the charge of shooting Mr. William Samuel Forst with intent to murder him in a train on the Metropolitan Railway, near Baker Street.

James Hamilton Nicholas was committed by the magistrates at Torpoint, Cornwall, on the same date for trial on the charge of having murdered his father, a retired major of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Baron Motono called at the Russian Foreign Office on Aug. 22 and informed M. Sazonoff that the Corean Government had concluded a Treaty with Japan, providing for annexation.

The British Government have been apprised of the intended annexation, to which there is no objection on political grounds. The commercial effect which such a change will have has been receiving consideration.

The German Emperor arrived at Posen on Aug. 20 and was present at the inauguration of the newly-constructed residential palace.

Further developments in the German portion of the coast of the North Sea are contemplated.

M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has outlined French policy in Morocco in the course of a speech at Chalon-sur-Saone.

Lieut. the Marquis Vivaldi Pasqua was killed near Rome on Aug. 20 by the falling of his aeroplane. The supply of fuel gave out and the aviator was unable to control the descent.

The first Italian Dreadnought the Dante Alighieri, was launched on August 20 at Castellamare in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy.

Great loss of life and destruction of property are reported as having been caused by forest fires in the United States.

The tercentenary celebrations of the foundation of the first permanent settlement in Newfoundland were brought to a successful close on August 19.

The Obituary List of the week includes :—Col. A. Chaplin ; and Col. R. G. McQ. McLeod, D.S.O.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reference to the letter from "R. 21403" quoted in our last issue from the "Times," Sir J. F. L. Rolleston now writes to that paper :—

SIRR,—I am sure the patronising note of your anonymous correspondent "R." in the "Times" of today is a matter for public edification, and there is wisdom at least in his anonymity. He writes that I am "evidently unaware," as indeed I am, "that the Japan currency is regulated by exactly the same principles as the Indian currency." So far from this being the case, the artificial rupee is rated by the Indian Government at sixteen pence, while the yen rating is as the rupee at less than eleven pence. When your correspondent has pondered well this vital difference both in "regulation" and "principle" let us hear from him again. Let me explain the commercial bearing of the vast difference between the Indian "gold standard" and that of Japan. India exports silk to London and sells it for a sovereign, the sovereign in this case exchanges for fifteen rupees, but in the case of Japan the exchange for a sovereign is as more than twenty-one rupees. The advantage the lower-fixed exchange gives to Japan has been the subject-matter of endless debate recently in the Viceroy's Council. Sir Sassoon David declared last March in Council—namely :—

"Formerly Japan was among our best customers, and in 1888 (five years before the closing of the Indian mints) she took from us more than £22,000,000 of yarn ; now she takes none, but instead she takes large quantities of raw cotton, thereby raising the price of our raw material while lowering the price of our finished article in the Chinese market."

Sub-section 2 in "R.'s" "valuable misinformation introduces another mare's nest ; we learn that in China there is no silver paid labour, but only copper paid. Even if this were the case, and it is not remotely the case (as I write I have a Chinese quarter dollar before me), it would still have no bearing whatever on my argument. Three years since the price at which the Hanyang Iron Works at Hankay delivered f. o. b. a ton of big iron was 16 1-2 taels silver, and this is the silver price also to-day. But 16 1-2 taels then cost three sovereigns gold, but to-day slightly over two sovereigns only. Had Bombay, with an artificial rupee, been an exporter to us of pig iron in competition with China, Bombay would have got the same rupees in exchange for a sovereign as three years, since whereas China for the sovereign gets nearly 50 per cent. more in taels. How long would Bombay endure a competition of this one-sided nature ? and yet these are exactly the conditions which weigh like lead upon her cotton mills. It is clear that, if the present exchange conditions continue, Bombay, in place of exporting cottons to China, will import from China. Is your correspondent unaware—certainly no one else is—that the great fall in silver in 1906-7 cut down the Bombay export of manufactured cottons to China by about one-half ? "E.'s" third paragraph setting out my culminating "unawaredness". I know not how to characterise; "the extent of the coinage of rupees," he says, "is not under Government control"! If not, then, why, as I pointed out in my letter of August 17, did the Government coin vast stacks of rupees in 1907—over 200 millions—which even now they have not succeeded in realising at their absurd rate of exchange ? He adds, "Every one who takes a sovereign to our Mint (did ever anyone take a sovereign to our Mint ?) is entitled to eight half-crowns for it," which assurance is certainly "all very simple," but happens to be very remote indeed from either fact or practice.

The entire question of the Indian currency—its connection with the increasing industrial development of China and Japan—is both extremely complicated and extremely important. It is at least quite clear that your correspondent has none of the essentials for that holiday task which he desires to arrange for me.

THE marriage took place at St. Peter's, Cranly Gardens, on Aug. 24, of Capt. Ernest William Worrall, Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf., second son of Mr. William Houlton Worrall, of Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, and Miss Una Money Shewan, only daughter of the late Major G. Money-Shewan, I.M.S, and of Mrs. Tomlin Money-Shewan.

THE LATE LADY OTWAY.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Otway, widow of Admiral Sir George Otway, Bart., and of Lieut-Colonel T. Crawford Leathem, which took place in London on Thursday, August 11th. The news was naturally received with consternation in Jersey, for Lady Otway had for many years been a leader of the island society. Her charming home, Rouge Bouillon, was the centre of all that was best in the delightful society of the island, and her musical talents more particularly were appreciated at their true worth. Her efforts as a practical philanthropist also won for her widespread admiration. Her island home was a centre of philanthropy, and her charity, it is said locally, knew no bounds, but was bestowed alike on people of every creed and nation. The following intimate particulars of Lady Otway's life and home are doubly interesting inasmuch as they have been contributed by one who has had every opportunity of appreciating at close quarters the deceased lady's charming personality and sterling character.

A MUSICAL HOSTESS.

Rouge Bouillon, Jersey, the residence of Lady Otway was the centre of the musical world of the Channel Islands, for her ladyship was one of the most accomplished amateur musicians. Not only was Lady Otway a great lover of music, a fine pianist and a harpist of quite extraordinary merit, but many of her compositions show exceptional talent. Therefore it stands to reason that an invitation to her dinners and musical at-homes was eagerly accepted. Among the many recent compositions of this clever lady were a selection of "Airs from Der Freischutz" arranged for the harp and making a grand concert solo ; "Garry Owen," a piano solo possessing some delightful little runs, with melodious chords at the conclusion, a valse entitled "Casalecchio," and a song "Laisse Moi Prier," a romanza in French, with piano accompaniment.

SUMMER EVENING AT-HOMES.

Standing in a delightful position in picturesque St. Heliers, Rouge Bouillon is an imposing structure always gay with shrubs and flowering plants, while its garden lends itself admirably to the illuminations in which the hostess used to delight during her summer evening at-homes. Lady Otway was of Scottish descent, being the daughter of the late Mr. John Campbell, M.P. for Dumfries, of Blair Hall, Athol, N.B., and 7, Portman Square, London. Before her marriage she was recognised as a great beauty, and much sought after in society, among her admirers being Admiral Sir George Otway, Bart., a distinguished officer in the Royal Navy, on whom her ladyship bestowed her hand and heart. She afterwards married as stated above Lieutenant-Colonel T. Crawford Leathem, late of the Gloucester Regiment and in his bachelor days for some years adjutant of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. "Tokhy" Leathem as he was called, surprised his friends by unmarrying at all. A great portion of her married life was spent abroad and in Italy she became a great favourite at Court. There are few people who will not call to mind hearing of the terrible outbreak of Cholera in Naples in 1885.

A NOBLE PHILANTHROPIC EFFORT.

At that time Lady Otway was resident in that beautiful city, and here, at her own expense, she raised an orphanage for children whose parents she had seen die of the awful disease. These little ones she maintained and nurtured, taking the greatest interest in each until they were provided with opportunities or friends who would put them on the way to gain a livelihood. Her goodness did not stop here, for she further endowed the institution with a fund by means of which each child was supplied with a sum of forty pounds on attaining eighteen years of age, giving him or her the means of securing a profitable start in the world. Although it was Lady Otway's wish to keep her acts of kindness as secret as possible they could not evade the notice of those in high authority. King Humbert of Italy showed his appreciation by begging her ladyship to accept, through his Prime Minister, a signed diploma, supplemented by a gold medal, as a token of his admiration for her deeds of mercy. At the same time hundreds of testimonials to her philanthropy and kindness appeared in the Italian press, and also some fine verses from the truly great pen of the celebrated Italian poet, Dottore Sisca.

VARIED EXPERIENCES.

In conversation with Lady Otway one learnt of the many and varied experiences she had enjoyed Among them she had accomplished long journeys in balloons, on one occasion undertaking an ascent alone with Madame Poitevin, the famous aeronaut and landing safely in Venice after a variety of aerial adventures, some of which were indeed terrifying. Lady Otway always had a great love for animals, and possessed a prize pug, Nigger, who adored his mistress, while her collection of photographs included several of a fine Dalmatian called Alarm, who had beautiful markings and was a fine specimen of a grand breed. Horses, too, where her companions, her ladyship being an excellent horsewoman and whip. She had delicate hands and handled the reins as few are able to do. Driving her tandems, or "trandems," as she jokingly called her three horse teams, was a great delight, and her four-in-hands were the envy of all lovers of horseflesh.

A TREASURE HOUSE.

The house itself was a treasure hoard, and was foreign in decoration and furniture, but one could spend hours admiring the curios Lady Otway was proud two show her guests. In the drawing-room were framed certificates presented to her at the period of her efforts in aid of the Neapolitan suffering, and another given to Sir Robert by the late Queen Victoria in 1846, attached to which is the royal seal. Officers of the various regiments stationed in Jersey had a sincere friend and helpmate in Lady Otway, and among her curios are several Queen's chocolate boxes given her by military men who were glad to offer their generous ons of their treasured possessions. Some valuable paintings and plaques adorned the walls, and the peep into the recess containing the fountain was fairylike. In the evening this used to be all alive with fairy lamps and the perfumed water was refreshing after the somewhat heated atmosphere of the crowded rooms. Lady Otway manufactured her own eau de Cologne, and it could be favourably compared with the famous Jersey productions. Perhaps Lady Otway's boudoir was one of the most interesting rooms in the house. Here one was introduced to two magnificent harps, and if her ladyship could be induced to play, the listener had indeed a treat. Her touch was excellent, her musical ear perfect, and she benefited from the best training that could be obtained. One of the harps bore the autograph of her instructor, Ap Thomas, and was dated 1902.

A DAINTY TABLE.

The dining-room in days gone by was at its best when prepared for one of the weekly dinner parties. The spacious apartment with its massive furniture was brightened by tapestry hangings, and the few fine paintings included Gainsborough's "Flower Girl." The Venetian glass was some of the finest in existence, each piece a replica of the other even to the "buttonhole" vases placed on the right of each guest. The quaintly designed liqueur decanter attracted the attention of one and all. It was in the form of a cock with silver head and beautifully wrought tail feathers, while the body was of the most exquisite cut glass. As the liquid was poured from it the head made a crowing noise, admirably representing that of the live bird. When "café" was served, in the foreign style the silver and gold holders to the minute china cups claimed attention, and Lady Otway exhibited with much pride a finely chased gold one studded with a diamond (one fine black gem) given her by Princess Christian. Her death creates a great gap in Jersey society.

THE marriage of Capt. Charles Evelyn Forrest, D. S. O., 43rd Light Inf., and Miss Ruth Mary Holmes a Court, daughter of Lieut. Col the Hon. Edward and Mrs Holmes a Court, of the White House, Iffley, took place at the Church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, Iffley, Oxon on Aug 20. The Rev. J. W. B. Bell performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Owen Clarendon. Mr. Frank Forrest, brother of the bridgroom, was best man,

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

OFFICER SUMMONED.

Remarkable Story of Telegram Sent to Goodwood.

Captain Richard William Longfield, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and now proprietor of the Irish Bloodstock Agency, answered a summons at Bow-street for maliciously publishing a defamatory libel concerning Mr. Charles R. Richards.

Mr. Arthur Newton, who appeared in support of the summons, said that Mr. Richards, who lived at Reading was very well known on the Turf. He compiled a weekly publication called "Unofficial Handicaps."

At Ascot there were certain transactions with reference to a horse between the two, and it admitted that the defendant was indebted to Mr. Richards for commissions executed with bookmakers in the sum of £65. On July 8 the defendant gave Mr. Richards two cheques—one for £15 and the other for £60. Those cheques were not met, and Mr. Richards protested to the defendant. The defendant sent a telegram from the Strand District Post Office to the weighing-room at Goodwood in these terms:—

"Unofficial Blackmailer and Handicapper Richards, Weighing-room, Racecourse, Goodwood, —Freke Palmer will accept service.—Longfield."

At Goodwood the telegram would be exhibited on a board, and would be seen by people well known to Mr. Richards.

On Monday Mr. Freke Palmer, acting on behalf of the defendant, sent the money which had been owing to Mr. Richards since last July. In acknowledging it, Mr. Newton added he made it absolutely clear that the money had nothing to do with the summons. Mr. Freke Palmer had informed him that his client very much regretted having sent this telegram, and was willing to make an apology in writing, and have it published in the sporting papers. He was also willing to pay the costs, and to make a donation to the Bentinck Memorial Fund, which had for its object the assistance of injured jockeys. If the magistrate thought that this was a proper thing for a man to do who had done another a grievous wrong Mr. Newton said he was quite willing to have the case adjourned in order that the apology might be prepared. If, on the other hand, the magistrate did not think that this was a proper course to pursue, he was prepared to call witnesses and go on with the case.

Mr. Freke Palmer, who defended, said that the defendant was an excitable Irishman, and in the heat of the moment, and when out of temper, he sent the telegram. The two had met each other on the racecourse—in fact, they saw each other at Windsor as recently as Saturday week. There was no chance of a breach of the peace being committed. It was never suggested for a moment that the defendant could prove the complaints was a blackmailer, nor was there any idea of making the attempt.

The magistrate said he did not like the idea of proceedings being taken in that court with the view obtaining payment of a debt.

Mr. Freke Palmer said that there had been nothing of that kind done in this case. The defendant had told Mr. Richards that he was prepared to take up the cheques before he knew of these proceedings.

The complainant, in evidence, said that these proceedings were taken in consequence of the libel, and had nothing to do with the money.

Mr. Newton.—He does not care twopence-halfpenny whether he gets his money or not. The telegram was a gross insult to him. If a man owes us money and pays us we cannot help that.

The magistrate remarked that the complainant had one quite right in taking these proceedings.

Mr. Newton read a letter in which he had stated that, in the usual course, he would ask for the defendant's committal to the Central Criminal Court. He added that he would not be a party to any bargain.

The magistrate.—No doubt it was a gross libel upon this gentleman, but if he is satisfied with what has been said and what is proposed to do, I see no reason why the case should proceed.

The complainant.—I want the apology in my own words.

The case was adjourned for a fortnight to enable the undertaking made on the defendant's behalf to be carried out.

SHRAPNEL GRENADE.

War Office Test of Mr. Marten Hale's Invention.

The War Office has officially tested the Marten Hale shrapnel grenade, which is designed to be fired from the ordinary service rifle, using the regulation cordite cartridge. Its range is anything from 50 yards up to a quarter of a mile, regulated by the elevation of the rifle, or it may be alternatively thrown by hand for very close-quarter fighting. This grenade has within the past few months been severely and critically tested by the German, Austrian, Russian, American, Italian, and other military powers, and was most successfully employed in actual warfare by the Spanish army in Morocco last year. It is made in two sizes, the small one, as adapted for the British service rifle, weighing 1lb. 6 1-4oz., and the large one 1lb. 12 1-4 oz. The proceedings at Shoeburyness were carried out in the presence of the Ordnance Board (whose headquarters are at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich), and a representative attendance of the Royal Garrison Artillery. A long series of practical tests was successfully carried through. Excellent practice was made as various ranges, each grenade detonating with a violent report, ploughing large holes in the ground, and scattering the shrapnel segments in all directions. Nothing would be safe to live within a fifty yards' radius of the point of burst. "By the aid of a small indicator, ingeniously devised, attached to the rifle beneath the backsight, the elevation is correctly obtained for different ranges. This modern weapon has undoubtedly now reached a state of perfection, and precision and will form a most important and indispensable item in the warfare of the future. German and other war cities assert that forces armed with a combined rifle and hand-thrown grenade will rarely in the future require or be able to come into such close quarter fighting as to call for the use of the bayonet.

A report from the Headquarters of General Willcocks, eloquently chronicles the utility of the grenade as the result of tests carried out at Peshawar, and indicates that this weapon will form part of the fighting equipment in any future operations in which the Frontier Command may be engaged. The official tests carried one at home in Mail week necessitated the firing of a large number of grenades in every conceivable way that could be devised to test them to the utmost under actual warlike conditions, and in every instance the results were perfectly satisfactory to the best experts of both services.

One of the most interesting demonstrations occurred when a body of dummy soldiers were fired at from a distance of 100 yards. The grenades, instead of being fired Howitzer fashion, which would have necessitated the elevation of the rifle to 80deg., bringing the grenades down vertically amongst them, were fired at an elevation of nearly 10deg., almost equal to point blank, and adequately showed what considerable havoc would have been wrought in actual combat. It occasioned considerable surprise that the grenade came so effectively into action at such a low elevation. Each grenade fragments into about 200 pieces. The destruction caused by the dispersion of so many death dealing and wounding missiles amongst a body of troops can well be imagined. A special feature of this grenade is that it can be immediately converted for hand throwing by the insertion of a rope-tail in the base.

It is notified that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam may appoint any Subordinate Judge of proved m[illegible]s an Assistant Sessions Judge.

THE King has directed that Sir George and Buchanan, G C V O K C M G C B, be sworn of the Privy Council. The New Privy Councillor, who became Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague in 1908, has recently been appointed British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Educated at Wellington College, he became an attache at 1875, third secretary at Rome, 1878 ; second secretary, Tokio, in 1879 ; in Vienna, 1882 ; Berne, 1889 where he acted as charge d'affaires several times ; secretary of legation, 1893 ; charge d'affaires, Darmstadt, 1893-1900 ; and British Agent to the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal, 1898; secretary of Embassy at Rome, 1900 ; Berlin, 1901-3 ; and Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia, 1903-8.

ESCAPES FROM FIRE.

Exciting Scenes at Midnight.

The drapery establishment of Messrs. Morley and Lanceley, in the Brixton-road, was damaged to the extent of between £40,000 and £50,000 by a fire which broke out on Aug 19. The fire broke out shortly before midnight when there were a number of people on the premises, many of whom were in bed and others about to retire for the night. The shrill blast of the police whistle gave the first intimation of the outbreak and by the time the first fire-escape had arrived a considerable crowd had gathered in front of the premises. Excitement became intense when it was known that women and girls were in the building, but fortunately those inside had become early aware of the fire, and consequently were able to get out of the premises before the exits were cut off by the flames, and so, when roll-call was made some time after, it was found that everyone had escaped, although several of the employees had to leave in no great a hurry that they lost all their belongings, and were clad only in night attire. Within half an hour of the outbreak the fire had spread to five shops, the upper floors were well alight, and it was apparent that little could be done to save the building, so the efforts of the firemen were directed largely to preventing the fire from reaching the adjoining building occupied by Messrs. Freeman, Hardy, and Willis, and the premises of the Imperial Wall Paper Company at the rear, both of which were threatened by the flames.

An enormous crowd was attracted by the fire, which was watched by spectators from all points. Many of these were unwillingly there. It was the busiest time of the return from the theatres. Cabs and other conveyances were pouring towards Brixton and every tramcar was fully loaded

NATIVE STATES AND THE UNREST IN INDIA.

In an article dealing with this subject, the "Times" says:—

It is a matter for grave regret that in discussing the condition of India people so frequently forget that they are speaking of British India and not of the whole Indian Empire. One-third of India, with a population of over sixty six millions, lies outside the pale of direct British administration. The Princes of India are concerned, almost equally with ourselves in confronting with vigour and firmness the disturbing elements which have been revealed in the Dependency. The Native States are not enclosed within a ring fence. They are not peaceful retreats in the midst of a widespread area of agitation. The insurgent spirit which has swept throughout India has not left their peoples wholly untouched. Maharajas and experienced Dewans have frequently noted, during the last few years that the populations in their charge are showing less of the old blind unquestioning obedience to their immediate rulers. The tendency has not been very marked, for the prestige of a Maharaja within his own territory is usually very great; but it has been distinctly perceptible and has been contemplated with some amount of anxiety. In one or two States, notably Patiala and Gwalior, active sedition and conspiracy have been detected; and though in these cases the offenders were nominally aiming at British domination, the local rulers have quite correctly felt that their own stability might be affected if the movements remained unchecked. In Kolapore Brahmin malignity actually took the form of a systematic menace towards the ruling Maharaja. It is not surprising, therefore, that, when Lord Minto last year invited the princes and chiefs to exchange opinions with him upon the unrest and its causes, they should with one accord have expressed their views with very great emphasis.

The Maharajas unquestionally feel that they and ourselves are threatened by a common danger. They have learned the advantage of possessing their territories in peaceful security. They know that if India's lapse into anarchical deliquescence many of them would disappear in the rising flood of disorder. They have no wish to pass beneath a theatic despotism, open or veiled. They are fully aware of the magnitude of the peril. The wise policy which terminated the annexation of Native States, and confirmed the princes of India in the undisturbed enjoyment of their possessions, is now bearing good fruit. The events of the last year or two have strengthened the bonds of union which unite them to the British Crown. They realise more vividly than they ever did before that their interests and ours are identical. Most of them will remain faithful to us so long as we are strong and firm; but if our grip upon India ever weakens, our value to them will vanish, and we may lose an invaluable source of support, which has been like an impregnable rock, against which the waves of sedition have hitherto beaten in vain. Every faltering and nerveless decision, every foolish act of misplaced generosity, impairs the respect in which we are held by the princes and chiefs of India. We have a further injunction laid upon us if we except the native rulers to stand by us should the hour of need ever arise. We may light-heartedly, and no doubt in some respects advisedly, proceed with the policy of enlarging the liberties of the people of British India. We may confer "boons" in this direction and "concessions" in that; but if we do not constantly bear in mind the effect of these changes upon the Native States, we may find they will produce an unfortunate impression in the very quarters where it is imperative that we should preserve cordiality. The majority of the princes of India are able an enlightened men, and satisfactory rulers according to their lights; but they have not the slightest intention of foregoing their ancient rights and privileges, or of abandoning the immemorial and autocratic powers. They will not be moved to imitate us in an excess of admiration, and we have to take care that they shall not be forced into a difficult, and possibly a hostile, position by our eager legislation. Is is true that two or three Native States have convoked representative assemblies or councils; but anyone who fancies that the Maharajas have voluntarily curtailed their own powers may be recommended to study the dispassionate examination of these bodies in M. Chailley's recent admirable book on India.

Another necessary consequence of the late modifications of policy in British India is that we are bound to leave the Native States more and more to work out their own salvation. We cannot relax our control in our own territory, and simultaneously tighten the screw upon the Native States. Political Residents in these States must, more than in the past, learn to be content to "hold a watching brief," and to abstain from interference except when absolutely unavoidable. The fault has hitherto lain perhaps, much less with the Residents than with the traditions which have guided the Foreign Secretariat at Simla. It is one of the good, but still unnoticed, features of Lord Minto's Administration that he has steadily set his face against undue and irritating intervention in Native State affairs. We could wish, however, that Lord Morley sometimes showed himself a little more conscious of the existence of the princes of India and a little more ready publicly to acknowledge their abiding value as bulwarks of British rule. It is true that they have not the fluent eloquence of Indian journalists and professors, but as a body they are among the silent mainstays of our supremacy. We shall never arrive at a right solution of our difficulties in India until we associate them more directly with the broader aspects of our task of governance.

INDIA PRESENT AND FUTURE

UNDER this heading Sir Francis Younghusband writes to the "Times":—

SIR,—To abstain from encouraging false hopes as to India being able to govern itself within any measurable distance of time is, as you, Sir, have so opportunely pointed out, an imperative duty. Not that it would be to our disadvantage if she were thus able to stand alone. If India was so strong and developed that we could, without administering the country, trade and reside there, invest our capital, and set up business and manufacturing establishments there as freely as we can in a European country, we should be freed from an immense burden, and the military, naval, administrative, and political energy and expenditure which we now put into India and the communications between it and England we could then direct to the development of our own country, our own Colonies, and our own race.

But it is because we see that there is no present prospect of the Goorkha and the Bengali, the Hindoo and the Mahomedan, the Sikh and the Pathan, lying down together in one fold when we are not there to shepherd them; because we know that if we were not there Mahrattas would be fighting Mahomedans for supremacy, Goorkhas would be raiding Bengal, and Afghans adding yet another fiery ingredient to the strife, and that, even if all their differences were composed and the united Indians were strong enough to resist invasion by land, there is no possibility of their being able to raise either the money or the men to defend themselves by sea as well; and lastly, because we recognise that an India with such a weakness would soon have to appeal for protection to one or other of the strong Powers of the world and so become, like Morocco and Egypt, an apple of discord among the nations, that practical men have come to realise that for many a long year yet we must remain to preserve order in India.

Nevertheless, we Anglo-Indians of to-day are probably no whit less anxious than the great Anglo-Indians of the past whose names you have mentioned to give, within the limits of order, the fullest scope to the development of Indians along their own natural lines. And that they do now get a considerable scope for such development we may assume from the fact that the able Bengali gentleman, Mr. Sinha, is withdrawing from even such a high position as a seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council for the genial and more highly remunerated work at the Calcutta Bar.

It would probably be a not inapt inference that, however much Bengalis might, from a distance, like the idea of a governing, when they had government actually in their hands they would find it dull, prosaic, and irksome, and altogether unsuited to their natures. They and other Indians are developing rapidly under British rule. They might not flourish so well under their own.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

AVIATION.

The Advisory Committee.

THE first report is issued of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics appointed by the Government rather more than a year ago, of which Lord Rayleigh is President. An extended account, illustrated by diagrams and charts, is given of the practical work which the committee has carried on, and good progress is recorded as having taken place in the construction and erection of the various testing apparatus at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington. The appliances constructed and the experiments carried out have had relation, among other matters, to the speed of aeroplanes, the resisting power of airship fabrics, and the general question of stability of aerial craft.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. ROLLS.

The Mayor of Monmouth announces that it has been decided to erect a statue in memory of the late Mr. C. S. Rolls in that town. The estimated cost is £1,000, and contributions are invited.

DEATH OF ITALIAN AIRMAN.

Reuter and other telegrams announce that Cavalry Lieut. Vivaldi Pasqua, of Rome, was killed on Aug. 20 by the fall of a Farman biplane while flying from Civita Vecchia to Rome. The machine, which was his own property, was broken to pieces. The airman's face was badly injured, the left thigh and several ribs were broken, and there were other injuries. Lieut. Vivaldi Pasqua, who was only twenty-seven years of age, was carrying out trials with Lieut. Savoia. The latter left Rome at twenty-four minutes past six, and flew in the direction of Ladispoli.

Fourteen minutes later Lieut. Vivaldi went up, carrying about forty-five litres of petrol. Lieut. Savoia arrived at Ladispoli, and after a flight of about sixty-three miles returned to the aerodrome at five minutes past eight, but the other officer continued his flight as far as Civita Vecchia, thus going several miles out of the course arranged. The accident occurred during the return journey between Magliano and Pontegalera. The airman fell 1,000 feet. The accident was witnessed by the passengers of an express train which was passing close by when the machine fell, and the train was immediately brought to a standstill! The people got out, and ran to the spot, where they found the airman dead and his machine smashed to pieces. Some one stayed behind to watch the body and the train went on. Shortly afterwards a military search-party arrived in a motor car and removed the body to the military hospital at Rome.

BALLOON FALLS IN THE THAMES.

Capt. Gervase Disney and Lieut. H. M. Maitland, both of the Essex Regt., had an exciting balloon adventure on Aug. 22. Starting from Warley Barracks at three o'clock, the balloon rose quickly to 8,000 feet and became lost in a dense cloud. After being unwrapped in mist for an hour and realising that the balloon was travelling seawards all the time, Lieut. Maitland decided to make a rapid descent. "Opening the valve," said Lieut. Maitland, in an interview, "I brought the balloon down rapidly from a height of 8,000 feet, and discovered, to my horror, that we were making straight for the mouth of the Thames. My passenger, Capt. Disney, cast out the anchor, and we made a desperate attempt to land on the Essex banks but to our dismay, the balloon carried us right over the river and fell with terrific force in the middle of the Thames. The water came pouring in torrents over the side. The balloon in the meanwhile had heeled right over and began dragging us fast down the river. The anchor was weighing us down heavily, and the basket became filled with water up to our waists. I shouted to Capt. Disney to get ready to swim, but he in the meantime, with great presence of mind, had drawn his knife and hacked through the anchor rope. "I threw overboard a satchal of camera plates and two bags of ballast which we had, and this enabled the balloon to rise. Boats in the meantime had put out to our rescue, but luckily we managed to drag across the river, and, rising slightly, we settled upon the Kentish shore near Cliff."

THE LAND TAX.

CHAOS seems to be the threatened state of the Land Tax. Up to the present only about fifteen per cent. of the two million land owners in the United Kingdom have received the Government forms in the connection with the valuation of their property, and the prospect of the colossal task ever being satisfactorily completed appears to become more hopeless every day. By the post on Aug. 20 the Land Union, at their offices in St. Stephen's House, Westminster, received over 700 letters from bewildered owners asking for advice and assistance as to the filling up of the complicated forms, and the Secretary informed a Press representative that letters have been pouring in at that rate every day for the last two weeks. "We are doing our best to cope with the work," he said, "and will be glad to give anyone general advice. We have sat here for hours discussing the answers to these questions, and have embodied the results in our little sixpenny guide. This, however, is not intended to take the place of professional advice, which, in our opinion, cannot be dispensed with safely, except in the simplest cases. Large owners of property will have enormous number of forms to fill in with fifty questions to each form, many of which questions are of a complicated nature and will necessitate the inspection of title deeds, for which solicitors will have to be paid their fees, and if a property is mortgaged the mortgagee's solicitor will also have to be paid." The Secretary called attention to the fact that Liberals, as well as Unionists, are protesting loudly. One correspondent, who is himself in favour of taxation, writes to a Liberal organ as follows:—"I am sure if the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not take some steps to stop the avalanche of forms and red tape regulations now descending upon the poor unfortunate owner of property there will be such an outcry as to endanger the whole fabric of the Government. When it is considered this is all only preliminary to the valuation, is it to be wondered at if much-badgered owners of property, even among the Liberals, are beginning to think the game is not worth the candle." "One of the greatest dangers of the Finance Act," the Secretary added, "is that it has knocked the bottom out of the absolute security of land in England as an investment. The return was always very small, owing to its great security. But all this is now changed, and there is little, if any, inducement for any individual nowadays to invest in English land or property on account of these additional taxes, which are so involved and indefinite that no one is able to compute the actual amount which does or is likely to fall on any particular piece of land."

INDIAN WRESTLERS AT THE ALHAMBRA.

ON Aug. 22 four famous Indian athletes appeared at the Alhambra in an exhibition of catch-as-catch-can wrestling as practised in our Indian Empire. They were Gama, described as the "Lion of the Punjab," and champion of all India; Imam Bux, champion of Lahore; Ahmad Bukeh, champion of Amritsar; and Gamu, champion of Jullundhar. Wearing red tights and black socks, but naked from the waist upwards except for the turban, the four presented a picturesque appearance as one by one they were introduced by the master of ceremonies to the company. Gama, of course, is the easy victor in the match with Dr. Roller, of America, on Aug. 8 in the same building, and he was proclaimed on the 22nd as the winner of over two hundred bouts with an assurance that he has never yet been thrown. It is a remarkable record and wants some believing. Of the others, Iman Bux was described as the fastest wrestler in the world, whatever that may mean. Their exposition of the art of catch-as-catch-can wrestling was extremely clever, though naturally enough it was entirely of an exhibition character. Thus, the Champion of Champions was set to throw each of the others twice in fifteen minutes, and, needless to say, he succeeded. None of the three attempted anything in the way of aggressive work, and Gama won all six falls within the stipulated time with considerable ease. The only difficulty that one could see was the first time with Iman Bux, whom he eventually "cross-buttocked" and pressed down, and in the second with Bukeh. Afterwards, presumably to show that, though vastly inferior to Gama, Iman Bux was equal to the task of throwing a middleweight Englishman, Bux was matched to throw Peter Bannon, the well-known Lancashire wrestler, within five minutes. In this task he was successful in about three and a-half minutes, but the work was not convincing. Bannon for three minutes was quite as quick as the "fastest wrestler in the world," and in his leg-play especially quite as clever, but at the end of three minutes he was pressed down with barely a struggle. That the Indians are skilful is without doubt, but how skilful a real match with a monetary stake at issue would prove much better than even the interesting display they gave at the Alhambra.

MOTOR-DRIVEN WARSHIP.

THE "Portsmouth Evening News" publishes a statement that the Admiralty has resolved to build an experimental battleship, to be motor-driven with internal-combustion engines and without boilers or smoke-stacks. The Portsmouth correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—The story is an old rumour, revived in slightly different form. For a long time past experiments with suction gas-engines for propelling purposes have been going on in the old gunboat "Rattler," first on the Clyde and more recently at Portsmouth. It is understood that the results of these shows the marine gas-engine for big ship propulsion to be a possibility, and it is expected that the Admiralty will shortly experiment with an engine of this type in a destroyer or small cruiser. But the officials consider it very unlikely that the Admiralty will put gas-engines into a battleship or big cruiser until this engine has been brought to much greater perfection than at present.

A well-known authority on naval engineering expressed doubts to a Press Association representative as to the probability of such a battleship as described above being constructed in the near future. "Undoubtedly," he continued, "we are on the eve of some extraordinary departure in shipbuilding, and it is noteworthy that Germany is about to construct a naval vessel—not a battleship, however—which will be driven with Diesel oil engines. The success of this experiment will naturally encourage further developments on those lines, but to suggest that the British Admiralty is constructing a vessel that will be capable of exterminating such a tremendous engine of war as our latest Dreadnought, the Orion, is certainly going beyond the range of probability. "In the first place, whatever the construction of the vessel may be the question of armour-plate and armaments must take a leading place in regard to its efficiency for offensive and defensive purposes. There is the possibility of improved armour-plate, or what is more likely perhaps, that some more powerful projectile may be invented and in that event it is conceivable that no existing armour-plate would be able to resist its powers of penetration. As to the matter of propulsion, the British Navy now uses Diesel oil engines in its submarines with marked success, and it is quite probable that some farther developments will be made in that direction. Engineering science, however, notwithstanding its remarkable progress of late, has not in my opinion advanced sufficiently for such a complete revolution in naval shipbuilding; and it is much to be doubted if the Admiralty will embark upon what would practically mean a two-million pound experiment upon such an innovation in naval shipbuilding.

A prominent member of a well-know firm of marine motor engineers, in the course of an interview said that though he was unaware of the reported intention of the Admiralty to lay down a new marine motor battleship, fitted with internal combustion engines, he had heard unofficially that an internal combustion engine of 10,000 h.p. had been ordered by the Admiralty. The difficult of constructing a satisfactory engine of such power, he pointed out, was extremely great and attempts now being made on the Continent to manufacture a ten cylinder engine of 1,000 h.p. per cylinder had not been attended with much success. To drive a battleship of the Dreadnought or Orin type, he added, engines of not less than 30,000 h.p. would be necessary, but should these be successfully produced, their instalment on a warship in the place of the existing machinery would undoubtedly effect a valuable saving in weight and space.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

CRIPPEN and Le Neve left Quebec for England on Saturday evening, August 20, on board the "Megantic." Both prisoners left the gaol at 7-30 on Saturday morning in charge of Detectives Dew and Mitchell and the two wardresses from Holloway Prison, and the party drove in three covered cabs to Cape Rouge, eight miles west of Quebec, where they went on board a tug which met the "Megantic" as she came down the St. Lawrence from Montreal. Great secrecy was observed, says Reuter, by the detectives concerning the time of the removal of the prisoners from the gaol, as it was desired to avoid any possible demonstration. But the newspaper men had apparently got wind of something, and formed a cordon round the gaol on Friday night, and the more being at once detected by the public, a big crowd had gathered to witness their drive through the streets on Saturday morning. Crippen, on departing, thanked the gaol officials for their courtesy, and presented the gaoler in whose particular charge he has been with a copy of "Barchester Towers," with his autograph in it. Le Neve left the gaol willingly, but she had to be supported crossing the gang-plank to the "Megantic." She fainted on stepping on board the vessel, and remained unconscious for an hour. An extraordinary accident occurred as Crippen was crossing the gang-plank. He was handcuffed and his hat was pulled low over his eyes. In an attempt apparently to dodge the photographers he ran squarely into the rope holding the gangway, which caught him under the chin, jerking him backwards. Had Inspector Dew not caught him, Crippen would have fallen, and possibly pitched between the two vessel into the water. Upon Field in Crippen's name on board ship, and Le Neve is travelling as Miss J. Byrne. Detective Mitchell is known as F. M. Johnston, and Inspector Dew as Silas P. Doyle. The wardresses have assumed the names of Mrs. Byrne and Miss Ogilvie. Providing that the "Megantic" meets with favourable weather, she should make Liverpool by noon to-morrow, Aug. 27. According to the Montreal correspondent of the Central News, Crippen looked quite cheerful on leaving the gaol, and had put on flesh since his last appearance, his face in particular having filled out. He told the Governor of the prison before departing that he was glad all delay was over and he was going back to London.

SCOTTISH RAILWAY DISPUTE.

A mass meeting of all grades of Scottish railwaymen was held at Glasgow on Aug. 21 to consider the alleged refusal of the North British and Caledonian Companies to carry out the arbitrators' award and of the North British Company to discuss the interpretation of the award with the representatives of the Men's Central Board. A resolution was ultimately carried in favour of the recognition of the Central Board. A meeting of railwaymen in Edinburgh on the same subject was addressed by Mr. J.H. Thomas, M.P., general organiser of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. He said:—The men did not complain of the arbiter's award; all they said was that, having elected representatives in accordance with the Board of Trade scheme, having set up machinery for the purpose of adjusting differences amicably, their representatives duly elected should be their spokesmen, and that the agreement should be equally binding on the employes and the company. His interpretation of the recent letter of Mr. Jackson, the general manager of the North British Railway, was that Mr. Jackson had at last recognised the justice of the men's claim. Mr. Jackson said nothing about a deputation. He said:—"We are prepared to meet the Central Board and have arranged for the Central Board to meet next Thursday. If Mr. Jackson had arranged that, it ended the matter so far as the men were concerned; but let there be no misunderstanding that the meeting was meeting as the Central Board and not as a deputation. If it was not, then the meeting would have to decide whether the whole scheme of conciliation should be thrown to the winds. His advice to the Central Board was to accept Mr. Jackson's letter as an invitation on the part of the company to receive the Central Board, to meet him, and to see if it was not possible to settle this matter.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—August 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H Des Vœux, I A, B
Capt J E Clements, I M S, B
Capt H Crosslo, I M S, B
Mr F S Bond, B
Mr H A S Burt, B
Mr G C Browne, B
Mr F C Scots O'Connor, B
Mr E W M Moore, B
Mr C H M Roberts, B
Mr R M Williamson, B
Mr J M F Pettiers, B
Mr A B Adams, M
Mr A Vipan, M
Mr C C Longden, M
Mr H Hopwood, Bo

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt F F Hunter, B, 3 mo
2 days
Mr H M Jenkyns, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr H D Craik, B Cov, 2 days
Mr F M Howlett, B, 3 mo M C
Mr G A Hopkins, B, 1 mo 13 days
Mr A W Foord, B, 5 mo 27 days
Mr D Ross, B, 2 mo M C
Mr E H Bruce, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J M Law, C I E, B, 3 mo, M C
Mr C H M Streatfeild, B, 3 weeks
Rev A B Stanley, M, 21 days
Mr F Wright, Bo, 4 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr L C Adami, B
Mr A B Gale, B
Mr F L Russell, B
Mr A A Carnegie, B
Mr G Clarke, B
Mr P Williams, B
Mr J B Lutman, M

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Teheran, Aug. 19 (Reuter).—In reply to a question yesterday in the Mejlis concerning the Russian troops in Persia, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs stated that he had recently discovered among the archives of the Foreign Office a communication from the Russian Minister, bearing a date considerably before that of his own assumption of the foreign portfolio. This communication, which, as he found to his surprise, had been left unanswered, was to the effect that, "having approached the Persian Government with a view to discussing the conditions of the withdrawal of the Russian troops, and discussion having ensued, the Russian Minister assumes that the Government is not anxious for their withdrawal, owing, doubtless, to a consideration of the disordered state of the country."

The Foreign Minister expressed surprise that the Russian Government, in view of its published declaration to the European Powers setting forth the conditions on which the Russian force was introduced, should now expect any discussion of other conditions, but added that from long experience of the friendly attitude of the Russian Government he felt sure that any discussion which might be initiated would be of a moderate character.

The foreign Minister has sent a reply to the Russian Minister's communication, and it is understood that pourparlers are now in progress concerning the withdrawal of the forces.

Teheran, Aug. 24 ("Times").—The Mejlis has ratified the Ministerial programme. The attitude of Great Britain and Russia towards the proposals for foreign advisers seems not yet to have crystallised.

TURKISH VIOLATION OF PERSIAN TERRITORY.

Constantinople, Aug. 21 ("Times").—The recent incident near Bayezid, on the Persian frontier, in close proximity to that of Russia, has necessitated a strong protest on the part of the latter Power. It appears that some weeks ago a Turkish force crossed the frontier by Kizil Dizi and drove off the Persian guards after a conflict in which some Persians were killed. The force still remains in possession of the points seized, which are some ten miles within the Persian boundary hitherto recognised.

A good deal is heard from time to time regarding the presence of Russian troops at Tabriz and Kazvin, but, perhaps, it is not generally known that for the last two years the Turks have not only occupied but even administered considerable tracts of Persian territory north and south of the town of Urumiah and right up to the borders of the lake of the same name. The forward movement of the Turks in Northern Persia appears, in fact, to have been distinctly accentuated since the advent of the new regime.

SHIPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

We take the following from the "Standard" of August 23:—

We have received the following from a correspondent resident in the East:—I passed through Bombay recently, and found public opinion much concerned on the question of the condition of his Majesty's ships that are doing preventive gun-running service in the Persian Gulf. The work necessarily puts a heavy strain on the men engaged, but owing to what is alleged to be the unsuitable type of vessel employed, the crews are breaking down from sickness, while the ships themselves are, it is said, unseaworthy. The following are the vessels which are engaged in the Gulf service:—

Sphinx.—A paddle steamer of wood, specially built for service in the Gulf, with proper ventilation in the living quarters, and room for exercise. The only vessel properly suited for service in the Gulf.

Fox.—A second-class cruiser.

Perseus and Proserpine.—Third-class cruisers. (Thornycroft boilers.)

Pallonel.—Third-class cruiser fitted with the old Scotch boilers.

Odin, Alert, Redbreast.—Gunboats. Eight hired launches.

The system is for the parent ship to send out cutters, thirty feet long with ten men and a lieutenant on board, who patrol a certain district exposed for three weeks at a time to the full force of the sun and the weather, and who are visited only at the end of the three weeks by the parent ship. As regards the service generally in the Gulf, the condition is reported to be bad. The ships are continually at sea, the food available is bad, and a high temperature prevails. When cruisers of the type of the Perseus and the Proserpine are engaged on this work they demonstrate their unfitness by the long list of deaths and cases that have to be invalided home. As it is these two ships that have been recently in Bombay—the Perseus is still there—I shall deal with them alone.

About three weeks ago the newspapers published a paragraph stating that some of the crew of the Proserpine had been invalided suffering from beriberi. Five have been invalided from the Proserpine from this cause, and five from the Perseus. The outbreak is believed to be due, directly or indirectly, to the hardships suffered. Both ships, too, have lost an unduly heavy percentage of men by death or invaliding from dysentery and other diseases. The vessels used in the Persian Gulf have narrow portholes, are built as sun-traps, and have only the facilities for exercise that are necessary for ships that are normally within touch of port. The illness suffered by the crews is a capital instance of a cheese-paring policy that finds it pays to sacrifice men rather than money and to use ordinary ships when the work requires craft specially adapted to the purpose. The Admiralty is suffering a good deal of unfavourable criticism in the Mast as a result.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," Sept. 9.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 26th August, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Fraser, Mr J
Barling, Miss D M
Hugerford-Jackson, Lt C
Norsel, Mr J W
Jenkins, Mr J
Hickman, Comdr C S, Mrs child and infant
Chambers, Mr W A, infant and nurse
Stockwell, Mrs
Robinson, Mr F C
Steele, Mr R and Mrs
Gwynne, Miss
Steele, Mr C
Biggs, Mr A A Mrs and child
Tackbury, Mr G B
Ford, Mr T
Hunard, Mr R L
Sharpe, Mrs, infant and Master
Gosney, Mr J C
West, Mr R
Berryman, Mr A C, Mrs and child
Scoozie, Mr H
Jennings, Mr J
Hicks, Mr T
McCall, Mr P W
Ninner, Mr W G E
Crawshaw, Mr P W
Prescott, Mr J
Fraser, Mr and Mrs J
Rossester, Mrs
Egerton, Col R G
Dene, Mr S J
Souter, Mr W L
Colearde, Mrs E J
Franklin, Miss M C
Clark, Mr R W
Weston, Mr and Native servant
Nicholson, Mr H
Johns, Mr J S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gilbert, Mrs
Lane, Mr H and Mrs
Little, Mr C
Gunn, Mr J A
Burrowes, Capt P W
LeFann, Mr H
Crook, Mr J W
Bock, Mr A
McLaren, Mr D
Mallin, Mr P H
Gregson, Mr T
Washington, Major C F G
Macdonald, Mr C H
Schwaiger, Mr J
Chapman, Major L J
Gray, Mr J
Gundur Singh, Capt
Ivens, Mr J H A
Peacock, Capt E B
Harrison, Capt A A P
Russac Mrs, Miss and child
Lilley, Mr W A and Mrs
Sullivan, Mr J H
Richie, Mrs A J
Williams, Mr A E
Nevill, Mr S B
Nevill, Mr K B
Wellesley, Capt F H B
Spairs, Mr H
Reynolds, Mr E S
Haythorne, Mr
Yar Jung, Dr Arastie
Faala Ali, Sheik
Arjan, Singh
Deoji, Mr H A
Wood, Mr J H P, Mrs and infant
Twigg, Major H J R
Herringham, Mr G
Marks, Mr W H
Agaskar, Mr R P
Hornblow, Mr R G
Bartram, Mrs W F B
Home, Mr D
Lawrie, Mr H J
Naesmith, Mr J C D

FROM BRINDISI.

Duncan, Mr R
Barton, Mr W P
Snow, Lt-Col E G
Capte, Col D
Sitwell, Col W H
Vander Gucht, Capt G T
Rees, Mr Kingsford

FOR KARACHI.

Adavani, Mrs
Messenger, Capt
Broadmead, Col H
Baddeley, Lt S E L
Flowler, Miss K T
Temple, Mr P de L
Russell, Mr S F B
Jago, Mr E J

THE Gaekwar of Baroda left London on Aug. 25 on a series of visits in Scotland. On his return about the middle of September he will join the Maharani, who is now taking the waters in Marienbad, and the remainder of his stay in England will be passed in Berkshire, where he has taken a house.

BRITAIN'S EMIGRATION PROBLEM.

AN official report of the proceedings at the Emigration Conference, convened by the Royal Colonial Institute, and held on May 20 and 31 last has been from the offices of the institute. The volume contains, in addition to the record of the speeches, a list of the officers of the conference and the delegates, with the societies which appointed them, and a digest and precis of the replies to the questions submitted by the Institute to the various emigration societies before the conference. It is further accompanied by an introduction from the pen of Mr. H. E. Egerton, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford. The digest of the replies received from the emigration societies states that the objects of the various societies differ to a considerable extent. The result of the societies' operations during the past three years are in each case expressed by the number of people emigrated. These range from 50 to 23,000.

The conference, the societies suggested, might assist the cause of emigration in a number of ways, eight of which were enumerated. These were: 1. Suggesting a workable scheme for a National Emigration Association. 2. Bringing before the various Overseas Governments the desirability of making use of an established society. 3. Establishing relations between the Overseas Dominions and various existing societies. 4. Passing a resolution that the theory of the farm-school system is worthy of being taken up inter-governmentally, or, failing that, privately. 5. Suggesting means practical and as effectual as possible for the ready employment of emigrants, and for the recovery of moneys advanced. 6. Consideration of the question of child-emigration. 7. Advocating greater protection on the voyage, &c., and the establishment of hostels for the reception of girls. 8. Promoting co-operation and co-ordination between societies.

Professor Egerton, in his introduction, recalls the days of the State-aided emigration of the middle decades of the nineteenth century. He points out that between 1840, when the Board was first established, and the end of 1846, thirty-six ships, carrying nearly 6,500 emigrants, were despatched to the Australian Colonies. Besides these, over 24,400 emigrants were sent out under the immediate superintendence of the Board, who were introduced by the new South Wales Government under the bounty system. At this time, however, emigration was declining, and in 1845 it reached very low figures. Owing however, to an improvement in the Colonies, the demand for labour soon became great and between October 1847, and December, 1851, 146 ships carrying over 36,750 emigrants, were sent out to New South Wales and Port Philip, besides 163 ships, carrying over 25,400 persons to other Colonies.

In 1852 the gold discoveries led to a great extension of operations. In that year and the five following no fewer than 380 ships, carrying 131,466 emigrants, were sent out to New South Wales and Victoria; while 152 ships, carrying over 44,950, went to other Colonies. The existence of this State-aided emigration depended, as has been seen, upon the revenue obtained from the public lands, and, when their public lands became the peculium of the respective Colonies, the State-assisted emigration which had arisen from their disposal, of necessity came to an end. Henceforth it was left to the Colonies themselves to direct their own labour supply in their own way.

Considering how small, even with this assistance, was the amount of emigration to British possessions compared with the millions that during the nineteenth century found a new home, under a foreign flag, in the United States, it has often been urged that measures should have been taken to prevent this diversion of British strength and manhood. Such a work would have been labour lost unless done on a gigantic scale. Only by a enormous outlay on public works, the cost of which would have been well-nigh prohibitive, could the Canada of the first half of the nineteenth century have absorbed a large immigration. In the fulness of time Canada's opportunity was to come. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the United States had still as many as 72 per cent. of the emigrants that left the United Kingdom, and Canada had only 11 per cent. In 1906 the United States had only 47 per cent. of the total, and Canada had 31 per cent. and in the last few years 95 or 97 per cent. of the total number of people that have emigrated through private or semi-public agencies have gone to Canada or to other British Colonies. But the question arises whether this is enough in face of the new conditions that are apparent. Factors like the steady, peaceful penetration by Americans of Western Canada require to be taken into consideration when we are discussing the emigration question from an Imperial standpoint In many way the moment is opportune for entering, under new auspices, upon the old question. In the past there was the natural jealousy of the overseas Colonists, determined to maintain the standard of wages and of living, that might be threatened by an influx of British emigrants and this attitude, under democratic government, could influence the counsels of Ministries. On the other hand, there was the short-sighted conduct of some British magistrates and individuals, who seemed still to hold the discredited doctrine that the end of an Empire is to take the damaged goods of the predominant partner.

Even now the overseas Governments, though they have come to recognise that the question of population for them surpasses all other questions in importance, still have a certain distrust of the emigration societies, and regard them as unwelcome intruders upon their own province. For example, whatever be the merits or demerits of the bonus system in the abstract, it seems a pity that the Canadian Government should have chosen the moment to cease the granting of bonuses to societies like Dr. Barnardo's just when the question of child emigration is being more closely brought to the thoughts and consciences of men. Again, while the importance of securing only desirable emigrants must, of course, be admitted, it by no means follows that a hard and fast rule as to the possession of a minimum amount of money on arrival is the best means of securing such a consummation.

Obliged to reckon with the Colonial Governments, and yet not able to meet them in the open, are the very numerous agencies taking an active part in promoting the work of emigration. Mr. Burns told the Imperial Conference of 1907 that there were nearly a thousand of these, and any State action which should end in drying up this stream of private effort and charity would be nothing less than calamitous. In this state of things with general recognition around us of the necessity of well-directed emigration, and with equally general recognition of the difficulties which still stand in the way, the council of the Royal Colonial Institute was assuredly well advised in calling the conference. But, though the interchange of views between persons deeply interested in the subject and possessing great practical experience could not but be useful, the conference was mainly of importance as setting on foot machinery which in time may have far-reaching results. The permanent committee on emigration, agreed upon by the resolutions of the conference, will be able to approach with confidence the representatives of the various Governments, and by the time of the sitting of next year's Imperial Conference, practical proposals may be before the delegates, which may lead to active measures.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

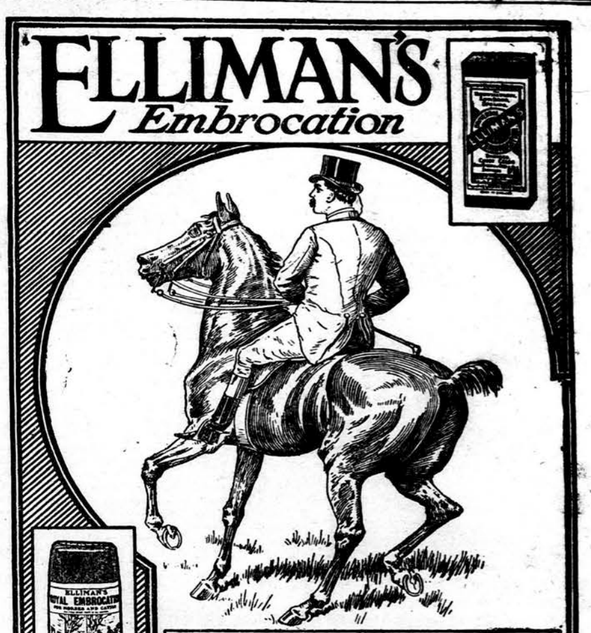
"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "JOHN BARROW."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL." HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

ASK FOR Shem-el-Nessim An Inspiration in Perfume (of all Chemists & Perfumers) J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

Keeps Contents Icy Cold 'mid Torrid Heat!

Every traveller—every doctor—nurse—mother—cook—in fact—everybody should possess one, or more, of these wonderful Thermos Flasks.

Cold liquids poured into them *remain* cold—in even the hottest weather—for days—no matter where the Flask is kept

No chemicals required—no ice—no refrigerators. The 'Thermos' never loses its power—with ordinary care it lasts a lifetime

THERMOS FLASK

Will also keep hot liquids steaming hot for 24 hours. Ask also to see the 'Thermos' 'Oval' Flask and the 'Thermetot' (for food)

Supplied by all Jewellers, Ironmongers, Chemists, Stores, &c.

Beware of imitations—insist on having the genuine and original 'Thermos'

WHOLESALE ONLY A. E. GUTMANN & CO. 8, Long Lane, London England

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 8.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	80 5-8	unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	97 3-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	91	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	£3 2-8	unchgd
Bar Silver in London, ...	24 3-8	unchgd
Do 3 months hence	24 1-2	unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—China buying.		
Bar Silver in New York	52 7-8	unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-24+1-2	
Do do Berlin ...	20-14 1-2	unchgd
Do do New York ...	4-86 1-8	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	2 p.c. since 9-6-10	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	3	unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...	3 1-2	unchgd
Do Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	3 1-2	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	4	unchgd
Interest day to day loans ...	1 1-2	unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans ...	1 1-2—1-3	
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77/9	unchgd
Amount paid into the Bank of England £ 100,000		
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	...1-3-29-32	unchgd
Bills on Calcutta	...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s 4 1-15	

The Bombay mails of 27th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

WASHINGTON, September 8.

The United States census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 1st September at 287,000 bales.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£29,400,000	Dec. £ 570,000
Public Deposits	...£ 4,900,000	Dec. £ 300,000
Other Deposits	...£ 47,100,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	... £ unchgd
Other Securities	...£29,700,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,700,000	Dec. £ 100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, September 8.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Bales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand, steady	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Steady.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	12,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	500
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	100
Do. Day's Imports	.....
Mid Americans ... 7-86	unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 12 11-16	unchgd

	S. O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7.61	6.87	6.42	6.79	6.79
Mid Uplands	—1				
G. O. C.	unchgd				
Liverpool	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	
	6.79	6.79	6.80	6.80	
	unchgd	—1	unchgd	unchgd	

NEW YORK, September 8.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	15,000
Do. Last year	24,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Do. Exports to Continent	17,000
Spot Cotton	14.00—15
Futures at New York Oct. 12.92—.0	Advanced on favourable cables and declined owing to bear pressure and Local liquidation.
Do do Dec. 12.91—7	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	13 5-12—1-4
Futures at New Orleans Oct. ...	14.80—10
Do. at New Orleans Dec. ...	13.81—9
Closing Tone of futures ...	Quiet.

LONDON, September 8.

WHEAT.

White Karachi ... 37 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—London —Sellers.

Tone of wheat—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...39 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	45 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Havre.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ...	44 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ...	41
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	74 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	£8 2-4
Do Month—Sept. Oct.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.	

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 10 3-3

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ...	14 5 1-4
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.	
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 7/—Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 67 1-4
Yellow Metal	£ 5 15-16

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th October.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
13	0	0	0	East Indian.
9	0	0	0	Egyptian.
0	3	1	5	Abyssinian.
1	0	0	0	West Coast African.
0	15	2	19	Sea Horse Teeth.
0	0	2	0	Rhinoceros Horns.
23	19	1	24	

Deliveries since July auctions 48 1-2 Tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3½	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	per cwt.
(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		£ 72
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3¾		
(„ 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3½	4 at 4½	up to 2½	£
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		67
(„ 9)		4 at 4½		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	4¼ at 4½	up to 2½	£ 63
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3⅜	3¾ at 4¼	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3⅜	3⅜ at 3⅝	up to 2½	
(„ 4)		3½ at 3⅝		£ 62
(„ 5)		3⅝ at 3¾		
(„ 6)		3¾ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3¾	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	
(„ 8)		4 at 4½		£ 64
(„ 9)		4¼ at 4½		
Flat X ...				£ 61

	Out End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B 2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
	C 2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3½		£ 62
	D 2⅝ at 2¾	2⅞ at 3¼		£ 59
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B 2⅜ at 3	3¼ at 3½		
	C 2½ at 2⅝	3 at 3½		£ 50
	D 2¼ at 2½	2⅜ at 3½		£ 48
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A 3 at 3½	3	soft A	£ 70
	B 2⅜ at 3	2½	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
	C 2¼ at 2⅜	2¼ at 2½		£ 62
	D 2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 41
	E 2 at 2¼	2 at 2½		£ 36
Joints usual assortment				36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	1st Sept.	8th Sept	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8 03	7 86	— 17
Sept.-Oct. ...	7 35	7 01	— 34
Mar.-April ...	7 09	6 79	— 30
In New York—			
Spot ...	15 50	14 00	— 1·50
Oct. Futures ...	13·47	12·92	— ·55
Dec. Futures ...	13·38	12·94	— ·44
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14 1-4	13 5-16	— 15-16
Oct. Futures ...	13·30	12 80	— 50
Dec. Futures ...	13 27	12 81	— 46
Egyptian ...	12 15-16	12 11-16	— 1-4

YARN.

Stocks are fast decreasing on our side and later on a pinch is sure to be felt. As cotton prices declined this week, offers for 30 and 40 water were sent, but no business is reported as booked. Dealers are afraid to buy in such a high market as no one can say what turn the market will take when exact reports of the new crop are out.

Home Prices are as under :—

2 30 s Grey 12d.	
2-30 s Bleached 13d.	
2-40 s Grey 1d.	
2 40 s Bleached 13 7 8d.	
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.	
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.	
2-80 s Grey 21d.	
2-80 s Bleached 22d.	
2-100 s Grey 26 3-4d.	

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

20 s	Water ...	...Rs. 0 10	6 to 0 11 6
40 s	„ ...	... „ 0 11	6 to 0 12 0
40 s	Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
40 s	Mull ...	... „ 0 11	9 to 0 12 0
60 s	Mull ...	... „ 1 2	0 to 1 6 0
2 100 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 11	6
2-100 s	Bleached ...	... „ 1 13	6
2-80 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 5	6
2-80 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 8	0
2-30 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	6
2-30 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	0
2-40 s	Grey ...	... „ 0 12	3
2-40 s	Bleached...	... „ 0 13	6
2-60 s	Grey ...	... „ 1 1	6
2-60 s	Bleached...	... „ 1 0	3

MERCERISED YARN.

Prices of Egyptian cotton are steady but local stock being much prices do not advance. Japanese mills who sold 2 80 and 2 84 a fortnight ago are also quoting higher prices. Demand is very poor.

			Rs.
2-84 s	Grey	at	25d
2 80 s	Grey	„	25d
2-80 s	Bleached	„	26d
2-84 s	Bleached	„	27d

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9	6
2-80 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 10	6
2-84 s	Grey ...	„ 1 11	0
2-84 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 12	3
2-60 s	Grey ...	„ 1 6	0
2-60 s	Bleached ...	„ 1 5	6

GREY GOODS.

There was a good enquiry of superior shirtings, and dealers taking advantage of the decline in cotton prices, sent offers, but very little business is reported. Grey Mulls is inquired after and offers at 1 for 30 were refused. In grey dhoocies 2-10 and 2-11 yds. goods are freely acquired after, but business on account of high prices is impossible and later on there will be a pinch felt for this class of goods. Business in G. P. Drills is reported at 13-0 1-2 and higher prices are expected.

Ballis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 12	6
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.	
Do. 100,000	„ 6 0	0
Do. 4025	„ 5 2	6
Do. 7900	„ 5 13	0
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7 8	0
Do. Jaconets No. 18	„ 3 8	6
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3 2	6
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2 14	6
Do. Mulls No. 525	No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5 12	0
Do. No. 1566	No goods.	
Forbes No. 661	„ 5 8	0
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5 15	0
Do. No. 1575	No goods.	
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 8	0
Deuharts 5	„ 6 15	0
Do. B B B	„ 8 12	0
Do. B B	„ 7 6	0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 13	0
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 10	0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 5	0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5 3	0
Original Sindurs 8lbs	„ 5 11	0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.	
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10 9	0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand this week was very good and dealers expect a good season this time. Local prices are gradually put up as dealers see no chance of making new purchases at low rates on account of high prices demanded by makers. A good business was done in superior class of nainsooks and in White Shirting.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2	0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 7	6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 12	0
Do. Mulls ...	9/9·9	„ 3 10	0
Do. do. ...	9/69	„ 4 5	0
Ballis Nainsooks ...	26·0	„ 1 13	0
Do do. ...	61·81	„ 1 15	6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 1	6
Do. do. ...	9·99	„ 2 4	0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 6	6
Do. do. ...	7/97	„ 2 7	0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 11	6
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14	6
Ballis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 3	6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7	0
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8	0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8	6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15	6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 2 13	0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7	0
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7	0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 12	0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2 0	0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 16	6
Do. do. ...	(Jovials).	„ 2 8	0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0	6
Greaves do ...	8600	„ 3 1	6
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10	0
Do. Nainsooks	80/50300	„ 2 1	6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	No Goods.	
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 8	0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 0	0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0	0
Do.	X X X X	„ 10 0	0
Lyon	C 4000	„ 13 10	0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6	0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6	0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 8	0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8	0

BOMBAY, September 8

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4d. for T T. and Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1s. 4 1-16d Nov.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	1s. 4 3-16d. Mail.
„ „ Forward ...	1s. 4 7-32d Next Mail.
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 3-8d.
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	... 176 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 148 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong „ ...	... 132 2-1
„ Shanghai ...	... 178
„ Japan ...	... 150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained steady at 24 3 8 for ready, 24 1 2 forwards and New York also remained unchanged at 52 7-8.

Locally silver market opened firm at Rs. 71-1-0. Demand from the speculators seemed more, market remained strong and prices were put by two annas and closed at Rs. 71-3-0. For ready 75 cases changed hands.

Gold market remains steady with a moderate upcountry and local demand and prices are unchanged.

GOLD.

		Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakhsetti		23	7	0
97 touch Chintu		23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch		24	0	6
National Bank ...	...	24	2	0
Chartered Bank ...	...	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	15	3	0
Do. Dragon ...	...	15	0	0
Australian	...	24	2	0
English Gold ...	...	24	2	0
Native Sullion ...	...	24	1	9
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	24	2	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	3 0
117 Penny Ready	71	2 0
Local per tola	.....	

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	2 0
Second do	71	6 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Wheat—Firm. Demand seemed good and prices advanced by two annas.

Rapeseed.—Steady. Demand moderate.

Wheat.—Steady. Demand nominal.

Castorseed, Mowraseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed.—Steady and unchanged.

Description,	Rate.	
Linseed, Bold	... Rs. 12 13	0
Linseed, Small	... „ 12 11	0
Linseed, Brown	... „ 13 8	0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Delhi	... „ 6 14	0
Brown Cawnpore	... „ 6 10	0
Yellow do.	... „ 7 8	0
Do. Gujarat	... „ 7 11	0
Brown Katni	... „ 7 8	0
Poppyseed	... „ 10 4	0
Castorseed	... „ 10 12	0
WHEAT—		
Pissi	... „ 33 to 35	
Hard Red	... „ 32 to 34	
Yellow Hinganghat	... „ 28 to 30	
Rai Khandesh—	... „ 65 to 85	
Mowraseed	... „ 7 10 0	
Groundnuts	... „ 11 0 0	
Cottonseed	... „ 10 12 0	
Maize	... „ 18 to 19	
Wheat Yellow	... „ 40 to 42	
Khandwa	... „ 40 to 25	
Bajara	... „ 27 to 30	
Joowar	... „ 22 to 23	
Gram	... „ 22 to 21	
Minbara	... „ 53 to 25	
Brown Jubbulpore	... „ 45 to 46	
Brown Mogri	... „ 48 to 50	
Kabra	... „ 44 to 43	
Black Kutni	... „ 43 to 45	
Myrabollams	... „ 18 to 20	

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 8th September :—

Wheat	9,753 cwts
Linseed	2 9 „
Rapeseed	4,153 „
Gingellyseed	..... „
Poppyseed	1,109 „
Groundnuts...	5 „
Castorseed	954 „
Rice...	1,108 „
Myrabollams	99 „
Cottonseed	9.8 „
Mowraseed	1,3·1 „
Gram	810 „
Joowar	694 „
Maize	26 „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 8th Sept 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	68834	2830281	3695727
Linseed	12022	2351122	1512810
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds... ...	60598	1875552	1241630
Gingellyseed	2266	1870655	732336
Poppyseed	14938	573192	604189
Groundnuts	1058	629340	241998
Castorseed	16972	1033127	1127613
Rice	12586	447718	5400763
Myrabollams	4012	1119·2	673383
Cottonseed	18468	6093100	2378364
Mowraseed	840	218596	539158
Gram	10359	596663	58761
Joowar	9520	288352	336292
Maize	337	76084	5331

SHARES.

The market is little steady during the week, though the prices have not moved much and business reported is very small, as there were three holidays during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,530; Bank of India's are weak at Rs. 66; Eastern Bank shares are in demand at Rs. 78; Bombay Merchants Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 9 3-4; Indian Specie Bank shares are steady at Rs. 51. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 245; Bombay Burma T. Corp. have been put through at Rs. 5 5; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company, Ltd. ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 103 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 167; Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 16; Bombay Steam N. Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 295 to Rs. 297 1-2 and preference shares are steady at 292 1-2; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares have dropped to Rs.100; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 42; Port Canning and Land Impvt Co.'s shares are quiet at Rs. 730; Shivrajpour Syndicate shares have changed hands at Rs. 16; Tata Iron and Steel Co's. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 28, preference shares are steady at Rs. 98 and deffered shares at Rs. 78; Treacher's are quiet at Rs. 52. In Mill Companies, Central India's are steady at Rs. 1,830; Century's are weak at Rs. 215; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,155; Connaught's have changed hands at Rs. 182 1-2; Oriental's have ruled at and about Rs. 70; David's have improved to Rs. 405; Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 203; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are weak at Rs. 205; Framjee Petit's have improved to Rs.1,615; Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 222½; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 155 and Kohinoor's at Rs. 687 1 2 X D; Maneckjee Petit's have gradually improved to Rs. 2,750; Standard's have improved to Rs. 1,080; Swadeshi's are quiet at 1,100. Press shares are steady: Muffusil's at Rs. 865. New Bezar's at Rs. 580, Indian Cotton's at Rs. 153 1-2, and Volkart's at Rs. 692 1-2. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 630; Amritsar Patty old shares at Rs. 126 and new shares at Rs. 124 and Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 117; Tapty Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 475. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 1 point down, while New York was 15 points down and futures 10 and 7 down. Prices for ready lots declined by Rs. 2 and demand both from exporters and mills was very poor. The opener advised 1 and 2 points up. The price for new crop advanced by Rs. 2 but demand was moderate. Rate for new Broach was Rs. 283 in the morning and there being buyers at the rate it advanced to Rs. 290 1-2,

100	Tata and Sons Co...	Broach ...	308
100	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal ...	258
400	Century Mills	...Ujjain ...	278-80
100	D Sassoon Mills	...Bagalkot ...	298
100	do	...Comptah ...	305
200	Assur Mills	...Akola ...	285
100	Morarji	...Budhgaon ...	300
100	Crystal	...Warora ...	283
100	New Islammi	...Akola ...	260

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	262
„ F Good	...	252
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	276
„ F Good	...	274
Sind Punjab Fine	...	276
„ F Good	...	264
Khandesh Fine	...	274
„ F Good	...	264
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	266
„ F Good	...	276
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	281
„ F Good	...	271
Amraoti Fine	...	281
„ F Good	...	271
Veotmal Fine	...	291
„ F Good	...	271
Nagpore	...	296
„ od	...	286
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	299
„ F Good	...	289
Methia Fine	...	274
„ F Good	...	264
Broach Gin Fine	...	310
„ F Good	...	300
Sawgluned Good	...	305
Westerns H. G.	...	295
Do M G	...	290

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	287-3 Mar,
Bengal F G ...	225-3 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 8th September :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	... „
Central India...	... „
Barsi and Nagur	..... „
Berar	..... „
Central Provinces	..... „
Oomras...	..... „
Dholera	..... „
Broach...	..... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,998 „
Westerns	..... „
Bengals (N W. P.)	105 „
Bengal Rajputana	..... „
Sind	..... „
Persian	..... „
Other Sorts	..... „
American	..... „
Total ...	2,913 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 8th Sept.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	422,912	345,115
Central India... ...	...	223,197	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	271,120	129,431
Berar	8	626,055	341,502
Central Provinces ...	...	293,981	151,27
Total Oomras ...	8	1,737,268	1037554
Dholleras	641	255,731	205,000
Broach	...	305,419	191,033
Compta and Dharwar.	3,575	254,677	197,478
Westerns	567	43,457	50,836
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	...	403,044	277,398
Bengals (Rajputana)...	674	124,135	64,479
Sind	3	42,538	3,641
Persian	...	3,979	4,193
American	...	863	13,294
Egyptian	...	697	5,480
Other sorts	...	277	1,906
Total ...	5,878	3,178,118	2038791

LIVERPOOL, September 9.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	Nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept. Oct.	7·32+1
Oct.-Nov.	6·38+1
Nov.-Dec.	6·42 same?
Dec.-Jan.	6·30+1
Jan.-Feb.	6·26+1
Feb.-Mar.	6·25+1
Mar.-Apl.	6·31+1
Apl.-May	6·31+2
May-June	6·31+1

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1907-08	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	5,858	2,214	+ 3,644
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 8th Sept...	3,178,118	2,038,791	+1,031,327
Shipts for the week Europe ...	17,059	1,194	+ 15,865
China and Japan... Coast Ports...	302	8	+ 294
Total ...	17,361	1,202	+ 16,159
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 8th Sept. Europe ...	1,030,927	597,643	+ 502,279
China ...	94,167	50,431	+ 47,736
Japan ...	843,147	619,919	+ 226,208
Coast Ports ...	39,919	24,037	+ 15,882
Total ...	2,008,430	1,292,035	+ 791,495
Afloat in harbour, Europe ...	3,132	2,337	+ 795
China ...			
Japan ...	300	993	— 693
Coast Ports... ...			

Tot l exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 20th Aug. 1910—13,379 bales. Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1909 to 30th June 1910—7,893 bales.

FREIGHT.

The market remains firm, and a fair business is passing Karachi, after in sciviensss, has again come into the market and has paid 16 6 for September and 15-6 for October.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 0	15 0
Dunkirk	14 0	15 0
Havre	16 0	18 0
Hull	13 0	.....
Liverpool	16 0	16 6
Marseilles	16 0	16 6
Genoa	16 6	18 0
London	14 0	.....
Hamburg	16 0	15 6
Trieste	.....	.....
Venice	.....	.....
Open Ports	Sept.	.....
	Oct.	15 0
	Nov.	15 0
	Dec.-Jan.-Mar.	14 9

COAL.

	Ready.	For arrival.
	Rs.	Rs.
Heiliger's Anthracite Coal ...	12-8	13
Do. Standard „ ...	12	12-8

METALS.

Prices for Yellow Metal are firm, but firms who have bought in a lower market are selling under present prices and business is done at £ 5 5-15 for October-November and December. Ex-make has been sold out but out put till December and nothing is obtainable. January is quoted £ 5 3 but such distant shipment does not allure dealers to buy. Local market prices are maintained.

In Copper conflicting rumours are afloat that a large American Syndicate is to be formed to buy up the output, but no tangible result is arrived at. One day the metals quoted £ 68 and again business results at £ 67. In such a market it is not safe to work.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	53-8 53 8
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	„ 14 14 a
	35	
	42	„ 15 0 b
	49	„ 41 10 c
	56	
Tin Ingots	...	„ 3 8
Spelter S M ...	...	to 4 0
M M ...	...	
J ...	...	„ 18 8
G ...	...	
Geargehalle	...	„ 22 0
Copper Ingots K S	...	„ 47 12
Copper Sheetings ... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings, lbs. 14, 16 10-12		46 0
	10-12 14-16	48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th September, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	5	5,739
B. B & C. I. Railway.	8	9,689

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and

GOSSIP OF THE WEEEK.

London, August 26.

AN EXHIBITION OF PLUCK.

It seems that the British section of the Brussels exhibition is to be, after all, reconstructed. Several factors are contributing to the desirable result. In the first place an excellent hall, though of limited size, has been placed at our disposal by the Belgian Government, show-cases are being rapidly built, and for both these necessities no charge will be made to exhibitors. In the second place, these latter have doubtless reflected on the situation, and come to the conclusion that they may as well avail themselves of the good advertisement. Fortune has so roughly thrust upon them. Then, again, England finds herself in a prominent position. England, Belgium and France have all suffered from the fire, but especially England. Our section has been entirely destroyed, and we have a chance of astonishing the world. The temptation is too great to be resisted. Indeed the exhibition may prove to be a great commercial success for this country. For the unfortunate lenders of art treasures there is nothing to be done, and no consolation to be offered. They have, indeed, suffered an irreparable loss by their generosity. But the manufacturer is in a different position. The insurance money does never his losses, and gives a renewal of the British section will mean no very considerable additional expenditure to him. As an exhibition of British pluck and recuperativeness, the reopened section will prove a sure attraction and a good investment.

A COUNTRY IN FLAMES.

It is just two years since a million and a half worth of property was destroyed in the great Crow's Nest fire on the borders of British Columbia and Alberta. About one hundred or two hundred and fifty miles to the south and another wall of fire has been desolating the vast and mountain region of Idaho and Montana, and another vast acreage of timber of hemlock and yellow pine and Weymouth pine probably, which are growing every year more scarce and more valuable, has been reduced to ashes. The "Bitter Root" mountain range, inaptly named, are strewn with blackened ruins of villages and bodies burned beyond recognition, and homeless settlers are fleeing before the scourge with not a rag to call their own save the clothes they have on their backs. In America, everything happens on a large scale, and the area of scorched country already equals to one-fifth the size of England and Wales. It is as if the whole of the region east of an imaginary line drawn from the Wash to Southampton Water were licked by flames. Here are the flames the only terror. Even where the town has managed to repulse the fire life is made dreadful by the pall of smoke and the infrequent rain of red-hot embers. Everybody will join in the prayer the afflicted people are making for rain to put a stop to this scourge.

NEXT DOOR TO TSUSHIMA.

Few things are more trying to the national temper than the loss of a fine ship in piping times of peace. Not a great way from the land of Quelpart a dozen Russian battleships and cruisers lie at the bottom of the sea and the land in them are the bones of their crews. It was sufficiently tragic. To come from the ends of the earth on an errand that everyone expected would be vain, and then to meet the inevitable, to sink and perish after inflicting the minimum amount of damage on the enemy that this seemed the climax of futile martyrdom. But at any rate, this was a forlorn hope and no much a blunder in itself as a corollary to the blunders that had gone before; it was an incident, almost a heroic, incident in a useless struggle. But that all these stokers of the S. Bedford should meet their death in carrying out a mere exercise, that a splendid ship should run aground at a spot on what for over 30 years was the great high road from Japan to the seat of war, all this seems so hopelessly unsatisfactory. All the more should our sympathy go out to the relatives of those who have lost their lives under such a cruelly unlucky star.

THE DREGS OF ANIMOSITY.

Something of bitterness still remains in South Africa, and the elections have stirred it up. The Ministerialists and the Unionists are submitting to the voter progammes practically identical, but the professions of the former are not quite so definite and explicit as those of the latter, nor are General Botha and his colleagues so careful to reconcile their speeches with their promises as are their political opponents. The Premier seems, in utterance if not in policy, to be controlled by reactionaries like Hertzog and Fischer, and if he pretends to preserve his identity some steps will have to be taken to read just the old party divisions. If electioneering forecasts are fulfilled, the Government will secure a majority of about sixteen, but as Mr. Merriman and his eight followers are here included it looks as if this gentleman will, after all, be Premier of South Africa in fact, though not in name. The redistribution of votes has, of course, a great effect upon the situation. Many places which formerly returned two members have now to rest content with one, but it frequently happens that neither of the old members shows any inclination to sacrifice his interests to those of his party. Three-cornered contest will consequently, be numerous, and almost invariably it is the Ministerialists who will suffer by this in the country districts. The towns, which have for the most part gained, not lost, a representative, were always the stronghold of the old opposition, and so continue. Indeed the chief Unionist danger lies in the independents, who are opposed to the Ministry but ignore the danger of dividing the forces of the Opposition. That this is so may be gathered from the fact that the Bond is supporting the Independents in districts where its own hopes of success are small.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier commands our agreement when he says that if Orientals must be excluded from Canada for economic reasons, it should be done, "not by harsh mandates but by mutual consent." It was by mutual consent that the restriction of Japanese labourers into California was accomplished, and the arrangement has worked excellently. But what sticks in our throats is that this courteous treatment should be extended to Japan—which has agreed to issue only 500 passports to Canada per annum—while the Chinese are subjected to what the Premier owns is "the indignity" of a poll tax, and Hindus are excluded on the flimsiest of excuses, one of them being, unless a change has been made recently, that an old Indian law only allows emigration to lands that have laws protecting emigrants and that Canada has no such laws. If we owe a debt to our alliance with Japan, an alliance the islanders themselves do not seem to regard as having any bearing on commercial relations, we also owe a debt, and a much larger one, to our Indian Empire.

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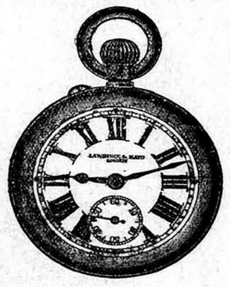

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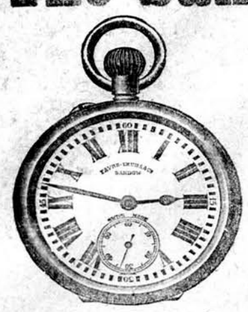

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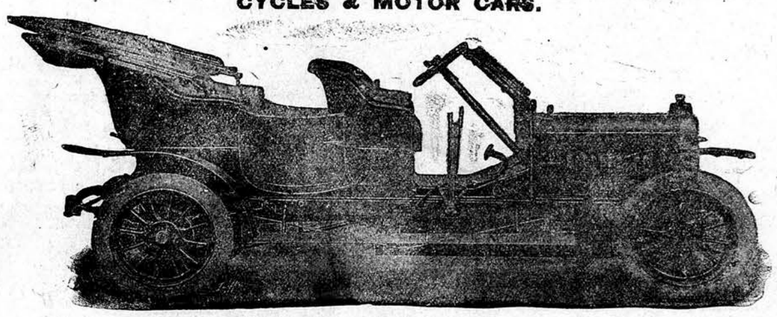

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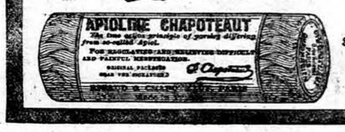

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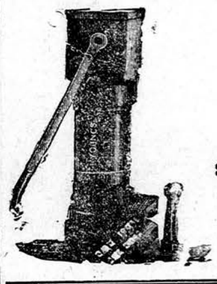

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